The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4325. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMANIA OFF CAPE RACE.

LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Successful Inauguration of the Great Enterprise.

THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE LAID.

The Great Eastern Takes Her Departure on the 24th.

The Cable Last Heard from on the 25th, in Latitude 52, Longitude 12.

CABLE O. K.—SIGNALS PERFECT

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Civil Disturbances in Prussia—Meetings of Working-Men Prohibited.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 2, via ASPY BAY, Saturday Aug. 5.

The steamship *Germania*, from Hamburg on the 23d ult., via Southampton on the morning of the 26th, has passed this point en route for New-York. She was boarded by the yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of European intelligence obtained.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 26th.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 24th.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived out on the 26th.

The *Germania* reports having passed the steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, on the 23d, at 5 A. M., and the British ship *Tasmanian* on the 31st.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Fright About the Imperial Prince—The French and English Naval Promenade—The Moniteur and President Johnson—French Comments on Secretary Seward's Dispatches—The Mexican Question in France.

PARIS, Friday, July 21, 1865.

The court people have had quite a fright about the Imperial Prince. For two days the words "typhoid fever" were whispered with terror about the palace; but it turns out that his little Highness only had an ephemeral fever of the most benign type, which has already disappeared. One can imagine the anxiety of the Emperor and Empress at any threatened rupture of the tender thread which is to perpetuate their dynasty, for *they* at least believe that "after them comes the deluge," and that this, their only child, is their only hope of reward for the dangers they have gone through in reëstablishing the empire. Naturally enough they have but a small opinion of the Prince NAPOLEON's popularity with the French people, and still less of that of LUCIEN MURAT, both contingent heirs to the throne. But the Prince NAPOLEON has two sons, born of CLOTILDE of Savoy, who would be acceptable alike to Bonapartists and Monarchists, with whom their present Majesties would do well to count. These two boys, however unpopular their father may be, have this advantage over the Emperor's son, that they are real BONAPARTES on the father's side, and that on the mother's side they descend from the oldest reigning house in Europe, besides being the grandsons of VICTOR EMANUEL—a most popular monarch in France. If one of these sons of the Prince NAPOLEON could ever reach the throne of France, he would come nearer bringing together all the original factions than any other man.

The official cousining between the English and French fleets which has just commenced at Plymouth, and is to be continued in a more formidable way at Brest, is a source of perplexity to the writers of the two nations, because they do not know which of the two ought to rejoice, or whether either. This showing of hands is something so new in the history of these old enemies, that both go about it in a most awkward way, and both appear to wish the thing well over.

The *Moniteur* publishes the very splendid letter of President JOHNSON to the Gettysburgh Committee without, to the surprise of everybody, omitting any part of it. Thus the official paper contains the assertion that a government of the people is the best government in the world, and that the American nation has a mission to fulfill among the nations of the earth—two assertions that look odd enough in the anti-republican and anti-American sheet. Is it possible that the official paper is repenting of its four years of lying about the Union and the Union cause?

The *Patrie*, which certainly has not repented of its mountains of misrepresentation, sneers at President JOHNSON's letter, and wants to know what mission it is he refers to, and what mission the American people are capable of fulfilling among the nations of the earth? The same paper, alone among all its cotemporaries, calls the hanging of Mrs. SURRATT a murder, and stigmatizes the conduct of the President in refusing a respite as inhuman and barbarous. The *Patrie*, it may be said, dies hard.

Mr. SEWARD's dispatch to the English Government on the question of belligerent rights continues to occupy the press in France. The French writers deny the correctness of two of Mr. SEWARD's positions. They claim that the twenty-four hours' rule is an old precedent in the history of maritime war, and that, whether just or not, it is an old and commonly accepted rule, which Mr. SEWARD has no right to abrogate in so arbitrary a manner. They claim also that Mr. SEWARD has no right to order the seizure of Confederate vessels in neutral ports, and they argue that our Secretary of State admits the point indirectly when he says that "the vessels of the United States have the legal right to seize any insurgent or piratical vessel found by them on the high seas." But they admit that the vessels found in neutral ports fall by right to the successful party in the war, only that they must be properly adjudged, and not seized by force. It will be remarked, however, that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, did not understand this point of law till informed of it by Lord COWLEY, (speaking for the English ministry,) and that in this, as in all other matters relating to a joint action on American affairs, it was the English Government which dictated the first and the last word. During the whole war the English press was constantly speaking of the action of France in regard to America, and yet during the whole war England controlled all the negotiations of the two nations in regard to that war. So that whatever good or bad measures may have been adopted, England is responsible for them.

The different manner in which Mr. SEWARD treats France was quite unexpected in the governmental party, and has embarrassed them not a little. People who are guilty of offences naturally expect to be scolded, and after the sudden, and to them terrifying, collapse of the Slave Confederacy, they set their teeth and braced themselves for the onslaught of the Washington Government. But the onslaught did not come, and on the contrary they found Mr. SEWARD treating them with words of kindness and forbearance, and at first they neither knew what to make of it nor how to comfort themselves. But at last they appear to have found their way; the government seems to have given an order for a change of tactics, and all those journals which are directly under its control, are much more generous in the tone of their remarks on American affairs.

The accumulation of American soldiers along the line of the Rio Grande is beginning to create another panic about Mexico. So long as there appeared to be rebels in arms in Texas, the sending of Federal troops seemed to be natural enough; but now that there are no longer any rebels in arms, and that the Federal troops on the frontier continue to increase in numbers, the fears of the people as to the object of these troops are awakened, and it would not be surprising to see the French Government demanding at Washington for information as to the object of this large display of force. They regard Mexico so much as their own that such a demand would not be surprising.

The French Government have furnished MAXIMILIAN with a Minister of Finances, in the person of M. LANGLAIS, a Counselor of State, who goes out to Mexico, it is said, under an engagement of five years, at the end of which time he is to return to France to be made a Senator, and with a pension from MAXIMILIAN of 20,000 francs a year. M. LANGLAIS, I am told, is one of the men who believes that the United States have been exhausted and ruined by the late civil war, and rendered incapable of undertaking a war against Mexico, or anybody else, for the next quarter of a century at least! His five years of experience in MAXIMILIAN's service, if it lasts that long, will probably change his ideas. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Elections and Election Riots—John Brown and Ghosts Towing Iron-Clads—Sensation Crimes and Disasters—The Great Eastern—The Naval Congress—English Opinion—Confederate Cotton in Chancery—The Cholera—Operatic and Dramatic—The Last News from America.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

My last letter was written "by the sad sea waves," at St. Leonards; I write this amid the roaring of the Strand—I mean the Strand of London and the muddy Thames. The locality is not important, perhaps, but I fancy it gives an air of naturalness, and in view of the great works I expect to write in the future, and the immortality I hope to attain, some interest may attach to these at present unconsidered trifles.

The real work of this week in England, as of the past, is the elections. The termination of the war for the Union has saved the Liberal party here, and though Mr. DISRAELI hopes his party will be as strong in the next Parliament as it was in the last, the Liberals have gained several members. Mr. GLADSTONE, rejected at Oxford, has been returned for South Lancaster. An English aspirant has two strings to his bow, or as many as he can manage to pay for. Rejected by one constituency, he can appeal to another. If his neighbors refuse to elect him, he can go where he is not known, and keep trying until he gets elected. It may be safely said, therefore, that any man with money, and some without, can go to Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE, it must be said, however, went in by the hardest, with two conservative colleagues.

The elections are considered very peaceable, compared with the good old times we read about. There have been a dozen or so of pretty severe mobs, and in a few cases the riot act was read, and the military sent for. In one town the Liberal candidate having been defeated, a mob of five hundred persons broke the windows of the Conservatives for three hours, and pelted the house of the Rector with the broken tombstones from his own church-yard, while a sick person in a front room, too ill to be moved, was protected from the stones by the servants holding up blankets before the bed.

American politics entered, as I said, more or less into the election; not that much was said about the matter, but that the extreme Liberal party was strengthened by the result of the war. Mr. GLADSTONE, referring to his defeat at Oxford and his second canvass in Lancashire, quoted:

> "Old John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the ground,
> But his soul is a marching on."

But the most forcible appeal I have noticed to America, during the canvass, was in the speech of one of the candidates for the City of Dublin. Mr. McDONALD said:

> "God and the people brought him to victory. If they did not get a fair tenant right, the Americans would come over in iron-clads, and encircle the shores of England, and leave all her towns in ashes. They were ready to do it. Their ghosts were walking over with one hundred iron-clads, such as no nation in the world could vanquish."

Something may be allowed for the poetic fervor of Irish eloquence, still one would like to know what Mr. McDONALD means by so many ghosts walking across the Atlantic towing a hundred iron-clads.

The elections are not over. They take their time and consult their convenience. Most of the Irish elections have yet to be held, and as whatever can be contested in that country is warmly contested, the constabulary and military will probably have their hands and arms full.

To give a truthful reflex of this country now, and especially to-day, I must present next to the election, the sensations of crime and disaster. The trial of CONSTANCE KENT for the murder of her brother took place yesterday. Rather she was arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to death. No witnesses were called, and there was therefore no opportunity to fight over the Wagner case, and the rights of the Anglican confessional. It is not probable that the sentence of the court will be carried into effect. The murder was committed four years ago, by a child of fifteen, who can hardly be considered the same person as the one now sentenced to be hanged.

The miserable wretch PRITCHARD, member of twenty learned societies, has made a second confession, apparently more truthful than the first. He now pleads guilty to having poisoned both his wife and mother-in-law, and exonerates the girl, his mistress, from any complicity in his crime. This the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us is fortunate for her, because, though the Scotch have no prejudices against unchastity, they have against poisoning.

When the home supply of crime, as of breadstuffs fails, we import from foreign parts. France furnishes some striking cases, but now we have one from Sweden, where a minister has just been condemned to death for poisoning several of his parishioners with the wine in administering the sacrament. He also has made a full confession, and declares that he gave the arsenicated wine to the sick whom he visited from motives of humanity. He knew they must die. They were poor, suffering and wretched, and he thought himself justified in putting them out of their misery, as one would kill a horse or dog in similar circumstances. He makes out a strong case, no doubt, but will be hanged notwithstanding, and so put out of his misery.

England and the Alpine Club have had a shock this week which will make the Blondinism of mountain climbing possibly less popular. The only important Alpine peak that had not been climbed in recent times, if ever—the only virgin summit was the Matterhorn, and the other day a party of five Englishmen, with two guides, made the ascent. Coming down, the youngest of the party, Lord FRANCIS DOUGLAS, a boy of nineteen, worn out with fatigue, stumbled. His fall drew with him the whole party, tied together with a rope. As they were sliding or rolling down the mountain side, the elder of the guides had the presence of mind and skill to bring the rope round a corner of rock, and might have saved them all, but the sudden shock snapped the rope, and three of the party, including Lord FRANCIS, and one guide, went over the precipice, bounding from rock to rock four thousand feet. Their bodies have been seen with a spyglass, but it may not be possible to reach them. And now we have tirades against such useless mountain climbing—tirades as useless. Everywhere there is a percentage of accidents and sudden death. Yachting is as useless and as risky —so is hunting.

The *Great Eastern* has not taken her departure, on account of the nasty weather on the western coast of Ireland, where it rains four days out of five, and blows on the fifth. Then the great ship is so loaded down with coals and cable inside, and oyster shells outside, that she cannot make more than six knots an hour. I leave you to calculate when she will get to Newfoundland; probably about Christmas.

The great pacific meeting of the French and English navies is about to take place at Plymouth, and the Prince and Princess of WALES have gone to do honor to the international festival. But it seems that some other parties have been invited. England has sent invitations to the Italian, Russian, Austrian and, perhaps, other governments, to send their squadrons to the great naval festival. And this has been done, we are gravely told by a high English authority, to change the character of the meeting, which was intended by the Emperor as a French and English joint demonstration against America. The Emperor has been at work four years trying to get England to unite with him against America; but England would never do it. No, Sir; England knows better. She would not go to Mexico, nor have a congress, nor recognize the Confederacy; and now she will not make a naval demonstration, unless it can be in some way deprived of its hostile character toward America. England has not a single ally in Europe that she can trust, and it might be convenient to have one somewhere.

Not that English opinion and feeling in regard to America is all that could be desired. We do not change so rapidly. Awed and dazzled as we are by the sudden success of the Federal arms, stunned and mortified by the sudden collapse of the Confederacy, in which two years ago a large majority of the governing classes in England believed, some even to the extent of pretty heavy investments—still it will take time to reconcile us to the existing situation. What can you expect when the Edinburgh *Quarterly*, generally considered Northern, had in April, 1865, such words as these:

> "The spirit which in ROBESPIERRE consigned to the guillotine thousands of innocent victims, was not far distant from the spirit of Torquemada; and the ferocious indifference to human life with which the Americans of the Northern States have immolated hosts of their countrymen to the maintenance of their idea of 'the Union,' is just as violent an act of intolerance as the most virulent persecution of a relentless church. In other words, they cannot endure that men should think and act differently from themselves; and what they cannot obtain by conviction, they would impose by coercion. In other ages, such a contest might have seemed the natural result of a struggle for power; but in our own, it is regarded with abhorrence by a large proportion of mankind, as an unrighteous attempt to crush the spirit of liberty and the right of independent judgment by force."

And for what, it may be asked, did men ever fight and kill each other but for some difference of opinion, with a resulting difference by action? And the more sincere men are in their opposite convictions, the more necessary that they should fight about them.

"Talking of guns," I see that a portion of the cotton brought out by the blockade-runners has got into Chancery. Here is a long look ahead for somebody. The United States Consul at Liverpool has applied for an injunction against a cargo of cotton brought to Liverpool as the property of the Confederate Government. The Consul claims, in the most commercial fashion, that this so-called Confederate Government was a sort of joint stock company, which, on its failure, consigned all its property and assets to the United States, the old firm, and that, consequently, this cotton, as a portion of the assets, must be surrendered. That seems the proper way to put it, and the Chancellor has taken the case into consideration; but as English Chancellors are not usually in a hurry, his decision may possibly be for the benefit of the rising generation in the good time coming.

There is some dim apprehension about the cholera, which has been raging at Cairo, has appeared at Constantinople, and of which there are some rumors in Italy. It is hoped that it may spend itself in the old regions of the plague; it is nevertheless feared that it may again pass over its former track, and as war has often been followed by pestilence, there is reason to fear its fatal ravages in America. Judging from former observation, I should say that the colored population, in its present condition, would be the heaviest sufferers. English cholera, as it has been called, has broken out in one of our crowded poor-houses. This may be a premonition of the coming scourge.

We will turn, if you please, to more cheerful topics. London, at the close of the season, puts forth its choicest attractions. We have, at the very last, a magnificent representation of the "Africaine." Our PATTI also sings on Saturdays at the Crystal Palace, and she is going to Florence, the new capital of Italy, which is to be enlarged by an English company, which has just taken the contract against strong French competition. Then we have OWENS at the Adelphi, playing *Solon Shingle* and *Toodles*. The papers insist that the first piece is silly, and the second sillier; but these slurs on Yankee dramas are to be taken with some allowance. The fact is that all the dramatic critics here are also dramatists by profession—that is, they steal, or more politely speaking, adapt pieces from the French, and they do not like competition. Like the basket-maker who stole his stock, they are down on those who steal baskets ready made. If Mr. OWENS will give one of these gentlemen an order for a new and original drama, warranted neat as imported, it will be all right.

I am happy to report that ADAH has made what the *Times* calls "a genuine success," and in the part of William, in DOUGLAS JERROLD's nautical drama of Black Eyed Susan, she showed herself "an actress of genuine pathos." The pit rose at her. The boxes had a lively demand for pocket handkerchiefs, and the actress who played the part of Susan was so carried away by her feelings that it was with difficulty she could go on with the performance. During this the sympathetic gallery fairly blubbered. Now, as John Bull is the most tender-hearted old monster in the world, you have only to once draw his tears in order to empty his pockets. No doubt he likes to laugh; but much more he likes to weep. Taking his pleasures sadly, as old FROISSART records, he tends strongly to the lugubrious. Mazappa is all very well as a piece of spectacular gymnastics, but William, the gallant sailor, who barely escapes getting hanged, carries all before him.

The news published this morning from America is likely to make some stir across the channel if not on this side. It is believed here that some thousands of Southern soldiers are already in the army of MAXIMILIAN, and that the Emperor NAPOLEON, finding such a body of recruits at hand, will be under no necessity of sending reinforcements across the Atlantic. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE is expected in London on the 28th, on his way to Paris, accompanied by several Confederate officers, who, it is supposed, will volunteer for Mexico, sure of being joined there by numbers of their late commands. It is said that the GWINN arrangement in Northern Mexico will be carried out, and there is no doubt that NAPOLEON, fully committed to his Mexican policy, will do whatever seems necessary to secure it. The capitalists of France are also interested to some extent in the development of Mexican resources. Now, if it is true, as reported, that there is a formidable movement in America to force the government to carry out the Monroe doctrine by driving MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico, there are lively times in prospect—that is all.

England will be neutral, I promise you that, if she can. The only thing that can make her go to war with America would be the certainty of a war with France in case of her refusal. Of two such evils she would take the most distant. MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was landed and successfully connected with the instruments on board the *Great Eastern*.

The Knight of Kerry invoked success on the undertaking, and in conclusion called on Sir ROBERT PEEL, who made an admirable address.

Cheers were then given for the President of the United States, when the paying out of the heavy shore end of the cable commenced. The splice was completed in the most successful manner, and the cable worked perfectly.

The gunboats *Terrible* and *Sphynx* accompanied the *Great Eastern*.

A telegram from Valencia, dated the 24th of July, says:

"Insulation defects took place on Monday afternoon. The mischief is supposed to exist three miles west of the shore-end splice, and it is believed that it was caused by too much strain from the *Great Eastern*. She hove too ten miles from the shore.

The *Caroline* is picking up and underrunning the splice and repairing the fault.

It is expected that the damage will be rectified immediately.

The rest of the cable remains perfect."

A telegram from the *Great Eastern*, dated the 25th of July, says:

"The cable is all 'O. K.' again. The signals are perfect. A small fault was discovered and cut out."

The *Great Eastern* is now paying out the cable in latitude 52, longitude 12.

FRANCE.

The municipal elections which have taken place are favorable to the government everywhere.

Trade is quiet.

Flour has advanced two francs per sack.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 25.

The Rentes close at 67f. 65c.

ITALY.

The government has received an official dispatch from the Spanish Cabinet recognizing the Kingdom of Italy and expressing the most friendly feelings toward it.

SPAIN.

Spain and France have exchanged treaty ratifications for reducing customs tariffs.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The cholera in Alexandria and Constantinople and Cairo is subsiding.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial sanction will be given immediately to the budget of 1865.

The Richsraath will be prorogued on the 27th of July by the Emperor.

PRUSSIA.

A committee of workingmen has been formed in Berlin for the purpose of organizing monster meetings to ascertain their rights of publicly meeting. The authorities suppressed the banquets which they were to give in honor of the Liberal Deputies at Cologne, DEUTZ and M. MASSAN. The military dispersed the workingmen quietly. The public order was not disturbed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 25—Evening.

Consols are heavy and depressed, closing at 89¾@90 for money.

United States Five-twenties have declined 1 ₩ cent.

Illinois Central Railroad shares have declined ½ ₩ cent.

Virginia Sixes have declined 1 ₩ cent.

Erie Railroad shares have recovered ¼ ₩ cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales on Monday and Tuesday 14,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was dull, with a decline of ¼d.@½d

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was flat and quotations had a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT irregular and declined 1d. ₩ cental. CORN quiet and upward; mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF quiet and steady. PORK steady. BACON firmer. LARD buoyant and advancing; quoted at 72s.@75s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE firm. RESIN dull; sales small. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE nominal at 48s. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 6d.

FROM CHINA.

Downfall of Prince Kung—His Accession to the Regency in 1861—Public Tribute to His Merit—Sudden Overthrow—Supposed Causes—Restoration to Sundry Offices—Power of the Two Empresses—Ill Omen for Stability.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Tuesday, April 18, 1865.

A revolution has just been consummated in the coast of Peking, which, though deficient in tragic interest, is worth recording as illustrating some characteristics of this people and their government.

Four years ago, your readers will recollect, the Prince of KUNG obtained the reigns of power by what was dignified as a *coup d'état*. His nephew, a child of six or seven years, had succeeded the late Emperor under the title of Kesiong; and several ambitious princes, who had possession of his person, were supposed to be building schemes of self-aggrandizement on the weakness of a minority reign. The Prince of KUNG stood in their way, and it was alleged that they were already plotting his destruction; when prompted by his father-in-law, the sagacious old Kweiliang, he seized the chief conspirators and put two of them to an ignominious death. A new regency was formed, in which the power was nominally vested in the two Empresses, but really exercised by the Prince of KUNG.

The two ladies, who, contrary to the salic usages of China, were thus made representatives of Imperial Majesty, are the mother of the young Emperor, and the principal wife of his late Majesty, HIENFUNG. And it is remarkable that up the present hour, so far as the outside world is informed, they have continued to exercise their joint sovereignty without the slightest indication of jealousy or dissension. Perhaps their harmony was due to the fact that hitherto their first sovereignty has been but a shadow.

Of the Prince, it is not too much to say that, though a man of very moderate abilities, he has discharged his responsible office with exemplary fidelity. No thought of setting aside his imperial *protégé*, seems even to have entered his mind, and by the judicious employment of wise counselors, his administration has brought the empire safely through a period of great peril. Indeed, the public sense of his eminent services was strongly expressed in an edict from the throne, which was issued shortly after the recovery of Nanking.

"The Prince of KUNG," says His Majesty, instructed by the two dowagers, "Has now held the regency for three years. And during a period when affairs have been in a most critical state, he has evinced masterly talent—in the navy he has conducted the administration, in employing men of ability to carry on military operations, in providing for the wants of the army, and in every other way." The decree concludes with a list of honors to be conferred on the Prince and his descendant.

While all this was fresh in the memory of all readers of the Peking *Gazette*, what was our surprise to see, in the *Gazette* of the 2d inst., another decree, of which the following is a translation:

"We (the Young Emperor) issue our command for the instruction of the Princes and great officers of the Inner Palace. The two Empresses inform us that one TSAISHEUKE, a censor, has accused the Prince of KUNG of *partiality*, *avarice*, *pride*, and the *usurpation of authority*, and all these to such a degree as to render himself an object of public censure. Now, how can one who is guilty of such grave offences be longer allowed to take the lead in public affairs? For though the evidence adduced is not clear, there is obviously some foundation for the charges, and the Prince has gone to an inconceivable length in his blind career. At the outset, when decorated with the title of Regent, he was diligent and active. But subsequently he became indolent and haughty; and relying on his high position, ventured to make light of the imperial dignity. Taking advantage of our tender age, he has assumed a dictatorial tone, and attempted to sow dissension in the imperial family—a charge which we cannot investigate at present. Moreover, when obeying our summons, he daily came to the presence of the throne, he wore a swaggering, disrespectful air, and constantly indulged in fraudulent representations.

Now, should we take no notice of these offences, we should find ourselves in a strait, as to the agents to be employed, when we come to take the reins of government into our own hands. We accordingly ordain that the Prince of KUNG shall no longer preside in the Grand Council; that he be stripped of every official function, and participate in no way in public affairs. This we ordain out of a lenient regard for his own welfare."

Scarcely more startling or unexpected was a decree which appeared just nine days after. The little Emperor is again the speaker, and as on the former occasion, like a puppet he was made to utter the shrill treble of his mother's offended pride, so now he expresses her (or their) relenting wrath.

"We," says His Majesty, "have just received a communication from the Two Dowagers, of whom one means the title of Tenderness and Peace, and the other that of Tenderness and Joy. Its purport is as follows: Certain princes and high officials, having been ordered to report on the conduct of the Prince of KUNG, expressed the opinion that, though not free from guilt, he is still worthy of a place on the list of public servants. This opinion was referred to a larger committee for mature consideration. That committee has now brought in a joint report confirmatory of it, in which they beg that, as the Prince of KUNG is of imperial blood and high position, we will grant him an opportunity for reformation." And one of their number, a censor, presents a separate memorial, in which he says, "that the dismissal of the Prince would prove a source of distrust in the bosom of the Imperial family, and that dissensions lying so near the root of the empire, would spread consternation from China to foreign lands," while it would only aggravate the troubles of the hour. These are mighty words, though it is evident that the censor has not understood the spirit by which the throne is animated in this transaction. The Emperor then reads the Prince a lecture, and proceeds to restore him to a portion of his offices, of which the most important is the chief management of Foreign Affairs.

Other memorials have been published extolling the merits of Prince KUNG; and one from the Prince's elder brother goes so far as to assert that "his merits are conspicuous in the eyes of the whole empire, while his faults are remote from observation, and the indictment unsustained by evidence."

The storm is over, and we are left to speculate as to its origin. Prince KUNG has bent before it as a reed before the wind. By this pliancy he has escaped destruction, and even regained a portion of his honors. But whatever titles may hereafter be restored, he can never be what he once was. His regency is at an end. The real power is now in the hands of the Empresses, as they have learned by this occurrence. Indeed, admitting that the immediate provocative of their ire was some want of defence on his part, it is still probable that the main object of the whole transaction was to subject the question of authority to the test of experiment.

Though no blood has been shed, the augury is not good for the peace of the empire. The jealousy which found an object in Prince KUNG may yet find a higher mark, and the two Empresses engage in a conflict for influence over the mind of the young monarch. Their tenure of power only continues during his minority, and it can hardly be expected they will both be content to retire quietly into the obscurity of the seraglio.

Under the auspices of Prince KUNG, the minority reign has hitherto been stable and regular. The government has enjoyed, in an increasing degree, the confidence of Foreign Powers, and appeared to be slowly emerging from the sea of domestic troubles. Under the new régime will it continue to maintain its credit, and fulfill the promise of returning prosperity; or will the morning of the new reign be overcast with court cabals and domestic feuds?

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

No Introduction of Africans or Chinese Into Mexico, Except as Free Laborers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Wishing to furnish you with two necessary documents to deny the statement in reference to the introduction of Africans in Mexico, received from your Washington correspondent and published in your issue of the 28th ult., I send you the accompanying communications, and I beg you to order their insertion in your columns.

There is not any foundation in fact in the semi-official report, taken from Mr. ARTEAGA's letter, announcing the desertion of two regiments of the Imperial Cavalry. Your most obedient servant,

LUIS DE ARROYO.

MINISTRY OF THE FOMENTO—COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, SEC. IV.
MEXICO, 19th December, 1864.

With the date of the 10th of this month, His Majesty the Emperor has pleased to send me the following dispatch:

"Not being convenient to the empire, the African colonization proposed by Mr. M. J. DE COSTA VIANNA, we declare out of place the project sent to us."

I transmit you it in answer to your note of the 15th October on this subject, in order that you may acknowledge it to the party concerned.

The Minister of the Fomento,

LUIS ROBLES.

LUIS DE ARROYO, Esq., Mexican Consul, acting as Commercial Agent. New-York.

MINISTRY OF THE FOMENTO COLONIZATION, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, SEC. IV.,
MEXICO, May 14, 1865.

Having been examined in this office the propositions made by Messrs. N. N., of that city, and sent through you, regarding the importation of one hundred thousand Chinese workmen, they have been found inadmissible on account of the conditions imposed upon said workmen, which reduce them to a state of virtual slavery.

Please acknowledge this resolution to the aforesaid gentlemen, and inform them that in this empire even a shadow of slavery will be not allowed, and colonization will be made with freemen under no condition but those to which the civilized world consents and our law commands.

His Excellency the Minister being absent, the Sub-Secretary, MANUEL OROCZO.

LUIS DE ARROYO, Esq., Mexican Consul, acting as Commercial Agent, New-York.

Telegraph Lines South.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 5.

By the recent completion of a telegraph line between Pine Bluff and Camden, Ark., telegraphic communication is opened to Galveston, via Shreveport, Menshall and Houston.

The lines in course of completion in Western Texas will soon give the Washington authorities connection with San Antonio, Brownsville and other points on the Texas frontier.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and party arrived here this evening by a special train. He was met at the railroad depot by Col. BERNARD, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General.

The General, with his staff and suite, are invited to dine with Gov.-Gen. MONCK.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 5.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is completed from Columbus, Ky., to Trenton, Tenn. Cars will be running through to Mobile in a few weeks.

THE YACHT CLARA CLARITA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Repair the Newfoundland Cable.

The Great Eastern Not Yet in Sight.

ASPY BAY, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Mr. L. W. JEROME's yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, boarded the schooner *President*, with the steamer *Germania's* mails, and brought them to this place.

We have succeeded in underrunning and getting on board about three miles of the Newfoundland telegraph cable, after great and laborious exertion.

The cable, however, is so much corroded that we have no hope of repairing it. In underrunning it, it parted three times.

We get no tidings of the steamship *Great Eastern* as yet. WALTER O. LEWIS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

During the week the Comptroller of the currency has issued to National Banks $4,660,110; total amount issued $165,794,440.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following Banks have been created National depositories during the past week: National Mohawk Valley Bank, of Mohawk, N. Y.; Randolph National Bank, of Massachusetts; First National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and the National Bank of Lawrence County, New Castle, Penn.

The following National Banks have been created since July 30: Pulaski National Bank, of Pulaski, N. Y.; capital, $50,000. Fulton National Bank, of the City of New-York, $600,000. National Exchange Bank of Greenville, R. I., $150,000. Chemical National Bank of New-York, $300,000. Kent National Bank of Chestertown, Md., $50,000. Merchants' National Bank of St. Johns; Mo., $700,000; National Union Bank of Monticello, N. Y., $150,000; and the Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, at Point Pleasant, W. V., $180,000.

DEATH OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, a highly accomplished and esteemed officer of the United States Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail of the Navy Department, died at the Rugby House at 11:45 P. M. yesterday. Capt. DRAYTON was born in South Carolina on the 25th of August, 1812.

PARDONED.

The President to-day pardoned Bishop LYNCH, of South Carolina, now in Rome, Italy, and W. B. WEED, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, for larceny. Mrs. CORA A. SLOCUM, Miss IDA SLOCUM and Mrs. CAROLINE A. S. URQUHART, of New-Orleans, were also pardoned. The confiscated estates of Mrs. SLOCUM were restored to her, on the recommendation of Gen. BUTLER.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

The State Department has been officially advised by our Consul at Port Mahon, that the cholera, which has prevailed in Egypt, is slowly advancing. He adds: "From the reported nature of the disease there is considerable apprehension here, this being a quarantine station, that it may again spread over the country."

OUR FORCES IN TEXAS.

The stories told that our government is largely adding to our military forces in Texas are contradicted by the official order to Gen. SHERIDAN, to cause all the volunteer white troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery serving in that department, which he may think can be dispensed with, to be mustered out of the service. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources.

A REBEL GENERAL IN THE WORKHOUSE.

The afternoon papers represent that the rebel General BEN. G. HILL was arrested last night for drunken and disorderly conduct, and for want of money to pay the fine was to-day sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

President JOHNSON has nearly recovered from his sickness of a week's duration, and to-day received visitors.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

On Thursday night the propeller *D. H. Mount*, bound to this city, and the large propeller *New-York*, bound to Philadelphia, collided near Point Lookout, and both were injured. The latter was badly damaged, and for a time was in a sinking condition, but by the speedy use of the pumps and prompt action on the part of the crew, the leak was stopped, and she proceeded on her trip. The *Mount* has arrived here, and will be immediately repaired.

DEATH OF CAPT. DRAYTON.

Capt. PERCIVAL DRAYTON, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died at a late hour last night. He had been ill only two days. He participated with Admiral DUPONT in the taking of Port Royal, and other important places.

The funeral of Captain DRAYTON will take place in this city on Monday afternoon.

RENEWAL OF MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has just ordered the renewal of mail service on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., including Macon, and other points.

Additional post-offices in the South and southwest have been reopened.

NEW SOURCE OF INDUSTRY.

The State Department has been officially informed that a new source of industry is in process of development at Antigua, W. I., by the discovery of a very valuable deposit of guano on the island Reduida, some of which will soon be sent to this country.

Naval.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONEIDA.

The U. S. steamer *Oneida*, Commander THOS. H. STEVENS, from Galveston, Pensacola and Havana, arrived in the lower bay yesterday.

The *Oneida* was put in commission in February, 1862, and was in the actions on the Mississippi River with Admiral FARRAGUT, at Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, at Vicksburgh and at Grand Gulf, and was also in the fight of Aug. 5, 1864, in Mobile Bay, in which engagement she was badly damaged, and had forty men killed and wounded, since which time she has been doing blockade service off the coast of Texas.

HER OFFICERS.

Commander, THOMAS H. STEVENS; Lieutenants, Charles S. Cotton, Edward N. Kellog; Acting Masters, John S. Hall, E. W. Snare; Acting Ensign, C. V. Gridley; Chief Engineer, W. H. Hunt; Surgeon, John J. Gipson; Assistant Paymaster, G. A. Martin; First Assistant Engineers, B. S. Cook, J. S. Harper; Third Assistant Engineers, W. C. T. Reichenbach, M. Kennedy; Masters Mates, Edward Bird, Thomas W. Jones, W. K. Babbitt; Boatswain, H. Dickenson.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Over 1,300 bales of cotton passed here yesterday for St. Louis, and 580 for Cincinnati.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT opened with light sales of No. 1 Chicago Superfine at $1 27, and closed dull and drooping. CORN opened with a fair demand at 75c. for No. 1 mixed and closed heavy and drooping. OATS dull at 53c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. MESS PORK $34@$34 50. WHISKEY dull; held at $2 17. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York:—14½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, and 8c. on Oats.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

WHAT THEY WERE OF OLD.

A Camp Ground near Carthage in 1830.

ANOTHER AT WALNUT HILLS IN '36.

Religion and Visitors Plenty, but Provisions and Water Scarce.

DUCK CREEK CAMP GROUND.

CAMP MEETINGS UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

Bascom, Maffit, Finley and the Circuit-Riders of Old.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We are pretty well convinced that it would be in vain for any curiosity-seeker to wander through the pages of any encyclopædia and trace the early history of the institution known as Camp-Meetings. At the same time, we venture the assertion that speculation, like HOGARTH's "Perspective Run Wild," would be lost in all the distance, so far as any effort might be made to discern their real necessity. With this, however, we have no desire to quarrel, as we have always enjoyed ourselves immensely on the few occasions we have been permitted to reside in those temporary places of worship.

There seemed to us a something grand in this style of devotion in which day by day the leafy woods were our protection from the sun, and by night we could look through the beechen branches and see clear away in the azure vault the planets, which never seemed so bright on any other occasion, or reminded us so much of the history we had read of the great blue tent which first spanned the Garden of Eden.

We could there sit and learn from eloquent lips the history of the little star which thousands of years ago left its native perihelion and taking its way through illimitable space rested at length over the home where the Eastern Magi dwelt. There was something so primitive in the grand old woods that it seemed to us more like religion than was to be found in the carpeted aisles, and the cushioned seats and the velveted pulpit, which formed our weekly portion on every Sabbath save one during the entire year, and that one was given up to camp-meeting.

Our remembrance of camp-meetings is quite vivid and goes back almost to early childhood, retaining perhaps something in that line which has probably, amid the whirl of business, been forgotten by older heads. As we are, however, on the eve of another gathering of the character we refer to, assembling, August 3d, the following relative to earlier Camp Meetings in the vicinity of Cincinnati may not be uninteresting. We will take occasion here to add that the institution is peculiarly American, not being known in England, Ireland or Germany, and as great demonstrations of surprise as we have ever witnessed we have beheld in the features of some of the members of the foreign church, when for the first time visiting a camp-meeting in their Western home.

A CAMP-MEETING OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Our earliest recollections of a camp-meeting carry us back to 1830, when, just beyond Carthage, the Methodist denomination had secured a location for the gathering we refer to. In those days there were no wooden houses on the camp-ground; muslin tents, some square, a few round, made up the circle which environed the stand for preaching, the "Young Men's Tent" being most observable from its superiority of size, and the general resort to which it was subjected. At the meeting referred to there was adopted a strange kind of means for lighting the inner circle by night. Immediately in the rear of the rude seats four stakes had been driven into the ground, and at an elevation of some ten feet a rough platform constructed, covered with earth, upon which a fire built of dry wood at night served to illuminate the premises and drive away the mosquitoes.

Turning out from the road, the entrance was into a dense woods, the first signs of habitable life being in some leafy shambles built for the sale of cakes, crackers, cheese and lemonade, and the first sounds that fell upon the ear being the musical sound, swelling from the distance, of

"I think I heard my Saviour say,
This is the road, this is the way.

Further on, perhaps from some tent in which a host of lively worshippers were gathered, there swelled up to a chorus which seemed to fill all space above, around and beneath:

"Crying yea, Lord, amen,
The winter will be over,
Hallelujah."

We write now of one of the camp-meetings of the far away. Here came the country members and bivouacked within wagons, here the city community who, escaping from the heat of crowded streets, found relief, even amid the excitement which began with the opening sermon and continued without intermission until the announcement that the camp meeting existed no longer. Here came those revivalists who, amid a storm and whirlwind of denunciation and excitement, carried conviction and consequently conversion to those who came to listen. Here a Finley and Elliot, with their thundering eloquence, were always on hand, and the great guns of the hour. Here many found a saving grace and "experienced religion."

We are not writing for or against camp-meetings. We only try to write a few facts as to their early history in our vicinity.

AN ODDITY IN THE PULPIT.

At the gathering we refer to, there was a "local" preacher, well known as ABEL GODDARD. He was always willing to fill the pulpit at any time and place whenever the opportunity afforded, and he was especially severe in his way upon what he considered the crying sins of the day. He never hesitated to name any member of his congregation in the midst of his sermon to whom he referred in his strictures, and never failed to invite himself to the tent of the person to dine, after his remarks were concluded. Among his hearers, on one occasion, was a female member, who could not resist the temptation to sleep. The minister observing it, stopped suddenly and remarked:

"Will somebody please to wake up Sister B—— ?"

The dormant female roused herself and had the company of the preacher that day to dinner. She acknowledged her proneness to slumber under divine administration and exacted from Brother G. a promise that he would not again give instructions to such a purpose. Two days after Brother GODDARD was again in the pulpit and Sister B. slept as usual. This time the minister kept his word, but accomplished his purpose by halting abruptly in the midst of his sermon and crying aloud:

"I would not for the world tell any of you to wake up, Sister B."

Brother GODDARD dined that day at the tent of Sister B., but it is believed that she was effectually cured of sleeping during divine service.

CAMP-MEETINGS A MIGRATORY INSTITUTION.

The idea, at an early day, of renting a camp-ground was never dreamed of. Any zealous believer who had a spot of woods suited to the purpose felt honored in its acceptance by the church. If his fields were overrun, and his orchard robbed and his milkhouse plundered, it was not taken into account when the membership with the church was considered. Wagon roads might be made through his cornfield, he bore it patiently; his melon patch, which he had hidden away, might be invaded, he never complained; and even his stacks of hay might be demolished, he bore it with the wisdom of a stoic.

The main features to be considered in the selection of a camp-ground were facility of access, plenty of wood and an endless quantity of water. One week's occupation of the timber of a reasonably sized farm was sufficient to relieve it of any superfluous amount of fuel, and consequently camp meeting must be held elsewhere on the grounds of some other devoted brother. The traces of camp-meetings held many years ago are yet discernible in sections to which they will never be known again, in the lopped branches of the trees, in the names engraven upon their trunks, in the unmistakable signs that man has made his home, even for a season, where nature had ever before reigned supreme.

AN IMMENSE AND A HUNGRY CROWD.

In 1836 a Presbyterian camp meeting was held but a short distance from Lane Seminary, on the Montgomery road. The distance was but some three miles, and the novelty was that those who could not afford to engage a vehicle could make the trip on foot, and see all that was to be seen. The great attraction of the occasion was, of course, upon the Sabbath, and with the rising of the sun the road which led to the great meeting was thronged. Men and boys, and even women, were astir and away over the rough road which then led over the Kemper Hill and out to the place of meeting. Its proximity was anything but pleasant to those who had tents upon the ground. Visitors swarmed through every avenue, occupied all the shady places, eat everything eatable and everything dry. At noon the springs were muddy from the ceaseless demands made upon them, the boarding-tents had nothing left to supply the demand, the green corn had been devoured almost raw, the bread had given out, and the keepers were in despair.

At this time, unfortunately for the proprietor, a baker's wagon hove in sight. It was laden with crackers and cakes; and so voracious was the crowd, that; without waiting to be waited upon, they made a descent upon the vehicle. The driver took to his heels, and in less than five minutes nothing was left of his lading to denote that the wagon had ever contained a crumb that could be transformed into nourishment for man. That terminated the holding of camp meetings in such proximity to the city, and rather had a tendency to disgust those who were their projectors altogether. The great object was to get quietly over the Sabbath day, that being the hour of troubled visitation from those who came more for sport than for devotion. Drunkenness and its subsequent riotous proceedings marked the day among the outsiders, until the hour of midnight found them whooping along their homeward way, or else sleeping soundly beside the fence corner, oblivious of all events past, present or to come.

STORM AMONG THE CANVAS—A CAMP SUBMERGED—WATER AT A DISCOUNT.

In August, 1845, behind a pair of spanking grays, we were conveyed to camp-meeting, on a road some ten miles eastward from the city. A lovelier sun scarce ever rose than that which rested on the maple and made its leaves all silver; on the lofty oak, and made its foliage a darker green; on the willow which bent over the water and reflected back from the surface of the river scarce rippled by a wave.

It was hardly to be styled a camp-meeting of metropolitan character, for but few of the finer vehicles of city life were there, the greater portion of the attendants being those who worshipped at the old meeting-houses which stand by the graveyards where sleep the early pioneers who had cleared away the wilds in all the surrounding country, and made the "forest blossom as the rose." Here were the country lasses, and here the old stand-bys of the church, who believed all the catechism taught, and acted as the "discipline" marked out the path in which they were to tread.

The camping ground had been badly selected, and was not policed with any view to prevent an overflow of water, which the dry period did not indeed threaten. The exercises of the morning were over, the noon repast enjoyed, when the rumbling of the distant thunder indicated that there was a storm brewing, which promised relief from the dry and parched atmosphere. It came, too, with considerable haste. Dark, rolling clouds from the southwest hove in sight, their white-fringed edges indicating wind as well as water in their presence.

It burst upon the devoted camp about three o'clock, and with its first fury demolished a number of the tents, driving the inmates for protection elsewhere, their course being amid the pelting rain and streams of water, which, forming into rivulets, rolled down the hillside upon the level, which formed the lower portion of the camp. Those who had found refuge there came out as best they could and sought the sloping ground. Men, women and children huddled away like ants within their cells, and listened in wonder and astonishment, while they speculated whether the rain would ever cease. Down, down, came the torrents, and even on the hillside, at last, the unfortunate females who had snuggled down upon the straw, started up to find that the water was making its way beneath them in the most ungenerous manner.

In all quarters the wildest consternation prevailed. Horses broke their fastenings, and dashing in every direction, mingled their wild neighing with the wind which swept the branches of the trees, or the thunder which rolled and reverberated among the hills.

There came a lull at last—and yet how long the hour seemed to be. The fury of the storm had passed away. It went as suddenly as it came, and a bright sun gilded the western horizon, while a broad arch spanned the skies, demonstrative that by water the world should never again be destroyed.

THE DUCK CREEK CAMP GROUND.

Camp-meetings in this vicinity never could be said to have attained their full glory until the permanent lodgment effected for them by the trustees of the Methodist Church, when they secured the well-known ground upon Duck Creek, some five miles from the city. The location was excellent, water was plentiful, and all things else in conformity. From the road a slight elevation introduced the visitor to a broad plaza covered with lofty shade trees, seemingly destined by nature for the very purpose for which it had been secured. A lease of five years having been obtained; members who were yearly regular attendants determined on the erection of something metropolitan in character, and the primitive character of the camp-meeting of the olden time began to fade away. Farewell to the snow-white tent with the straw strewn floors; a new order of things was being established, and the old pioneer of Methodism, as he looked upon the wooden structures built, might almost have feared for the apparent infringement upon the principles of the puritan, who once a year came out to worship where the dews fell, the birds sang, and the drowsy beetle wheeled its droning flight. Two-story institutions went up, rough in exterior, yet foreign to all which had marked the religious gathering as it sent off its songs of devotion heavenward by day or at night, were snuggled away by the light of the waning lamps, and amid the smoke of the dying embers, which had prepared the evening repast.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE GROUNDS.

With the second year of the occupation of the Duck Creek grounds, it was found necessary to apportion the grounds to accommodate the increased attendance. The German and African congregations claimed a representation, and the demand was imperative. Accordingly one-quarter was assigned to the colored members, another to the German, while the English or American formed the main centre. Over the German the ruling spirit was Rev. WM. NAST, he being the chief concentration of German Methodism from its earliest organization in our vicinity. The African portion was variously supplied, but never so happily as when Rev. GEO. MALEY was called upon to occupy the pulpit. All Africa went into ecstacies at the announcement that "Brother MALEY was to preach," and the entire premises of the dusk population were made tenantless to fill the benches known as the "Colored Brother's Quarter."

How well he preached, and how many of his white brethren left more highly finished orators to listen to his discourses, will be long remembered by those who retain a knowledge of the Duck Creek camp-ground, as it was in 1846. His were the denunciations of transgression which caused a shaking among the dry bones, and sent up many a hasty "amen" from scores of his earnest hearers. There might have been more demonstrative Christians, but we doubt much if there were any truer worshipers ever knelt beneath the broad canopy from which the star of Bethlehem looked down upon those who grieved over the sufferings of the Saviour in the garden, his toilsome march up the rocky steps of Calvary, and the termination of his mission, which proclaimed that the broken mandate was fulfilled, and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah had conquered for evermore.

THE OPENING SCENES.

Here it was, that, with the late July or the early August of every year, when the May apple was at its ripest, and the beds of mint gave back their fragrance with every tread upon their bruised stems, the members of old "WESLEY" and "CHRISTIE," and "MORRIS," and "ASBURY," congregated for the time, and gave way to the devotions suggestive of a more primitive style of worship. Considerable preparation was required, but, with the grand day, the entire paraphernalia was complete, and all went "smoothly as a marriage bell." The most imposing sights we have ever witnessed have been within the precincts of the old Dutch Creek Camp-ground. The pioneers of the old church were there, and their almost Cromwellian stoicism as to worldly matters was all in keeping with the scene in which they dwelt.

BASCOM, MAFFIT, DURBIN, SEHON, AND OTHERS.

Here it was that the eloquence of the sublime BASCOM, the flowery MAFFIT, the effective DURBIN, the eloquent SEHON, and a score of others, were called into requisition, as the occasion demanded. To know that either was to occupy the pulpit was sufficient, with the sounding of the horn, which was blown from the "preacher's tent," to fill all available space within the range of tents surrounding the rudely erected stand. On the Sabbath especially, it was made the object to secure one of these great revivalists for the morning service, and those who sat beneath their ministry, as with words almost of fire they swept the crowd before them, moving them like the wind upon the ripened harvest field, will never forget the scene.

Here most wonderful hours of conviction were experienced; men shouted, women fainted and sinners groaned over the enormity of their sins. Orators of the first class, they well understood their calling, and entering into the spirit of their profession, they were powerful auxiliaries in the cause of Methodism wherever they spoke in advocacy of its principles. Alas! alas! they have passed away from the scenes which shall know them no more forever. BASCOM and MAFFIT rest where the weeping willow bends. DURBIN, in the sere and yellow leaf, is still an earnest laborer for Christianity, but seldom travels this far towards the setting sun. Alas, too, for many of those who years ago sat under their ministry. One by one, old pillars of the Church, their heads blossoming like the flowery almond, they have gone to camp beyond the eternal river, whose waves are forever and ever rolling around the world.

DEVOTIONS OF THE DAY.

Here it was that with the early morning the worshippers assembled at the winding of the horn, and after the delivery of a sermon, followed by an exhortation of the liveliest character, the most exciting strains were sung. Many who have heard them, will never forget the wild music of—

"The rocks and the mountains
Shall flee away,
And you shall have no hiding-place
On that great day;
Crying Oh, Israel!"

Or, again—

"I am bound for the land of Canaan,
Oh, Canaan, it is my happy home,
I am on my way to Canaan!"

Or—

"Brethren, ain't you glad the rocks gave way?
Oh, Moses smote the waters,
And the children all passed over;
Moses smote the waters and the rocks gave way."

We have not space to elaborate here upon the effect of these devotional exercises. It could be seen, however, in the bowed forms which clustered around the altar, in the hearty grasp of welcome with which the bretheren clasped each other's hands and assured themselves that they were traveling to the New Jerusalem, and in the tearful eyes of scores of those of more moderate pretensions. Mothers bent over recreant sons and besought them to repent while it yet was time, wives prayed for husbands yet outside the fold, while ever and anon from the pulpit the clarion voice of the minister warned them that "this was the hour for their acceptance and now was the day of their salvation."

And so on until shadows fall, when the lamps are lighted, suspended from the brave old trees, and so on until late in the night, when the last whisper died away in some tent where the latest prayer-meeting was being held, and the attendats refreshed spiritually, but doubtless physically almost exhausted, retired to their midnight slumbers.

Ah, these were glorious times for the Christians of the Wesleyan stripe. The week's sojourn at Duck Creek repaid all the care and toil and vexation attendant on a conflict with the world outside, and we venture the assertion the scenes we have here referred to will never be forgotten while life shall last.

THE SABBATH AT DUCK CREEK—SCENES ALONG THE ROAD.

It must not be supposed, however, that the tide of affairs always flowed quietly even within the sacred precincts of Duck Creek camp ground. The rush of worldly visitors who thronged from the city on the Sabbath was a terribble annoyance. It was but a pleasant drive, and every vehicle which could turn a wheel was engaged days before to make the journey. Bob-tailed ponies, driven by fast men, in glaring-red buggies, dashed along the road; wind-broken horses wheezed before heavy loaded express wagons, and common hacks joined in the throng, to cast the dust back into the faces of the pedestrians, who journeyed from early daybreak, all in the same direction, to be present one day at the great camp meeting. The city seemed almost deserted by 10 o'clock; the livery stables were empty, and the wagons labelled, "For Camp Meeting" were decidedly scarce.

Dotting the road at intervals, refreshment booths were erected, at which mouldy tobacco, stale crackers, rotten cheese, and a villainous compound known as "spruce beer," were disposed of to the heated, sweltering wayfarers. Green fruit, watermelons, and whatever else could tempt the appetite, were displayed in profusion, but they only served to temporarily halt the throng, which, like wolves, pressed on to the great gathering. True, great heaps of the viands disappeared like snow before a summer sun, and those who dealt them out sweated and swore, and gathered in the dimes from every passer-by.

Along the road, through the fields, across the hills, they went, until the white tents and the neighing of horses, and the sound of human voices betokened the vicinity of the camping ground. At an early hour the upper piazza was filled with carriages from which the horses had been detached, while the road below still swarmed with those who yet, over rocky road and muddy rivulet, came rattling on. Speculators were on hand to feed horses at 25 cents per head, and negroes to dust the coats of travelers at "a quarter" each.

Then came the swarm through the avenues, the prying inquisitiveness which stared into every tent, the lounging everywhere, the coarse jibes at the remarks from the pulpit, and the jeers at whatever could call forth an occasional remark. Boarding-booth keepers flourished immensely at noon, furnished what they pleased, and charged what suited them. Tent-holders remained as much as possible within doors, until evening, when the crowd began to depart. Then such a sight along the road! Horses driven to their fleetest capacity tilted the drivers upon the wayside; whooping and hurrahing was the order of the hour, and broken buggies were the most distinguishable feature to meet the gaze of the early risers who dwelt in the suburban retreats, and who had learned to dread the approach of the Sabbath camp-meeting day. Duck Creek on Monday had gone back to its wonted solemnity, and its worshippers pursued their devotions in peace.

A BIT OF STRATEGY—A POLICE ESTABLISHED—ALF. ALLEN ITS CHIEF.

The troubles from obnoxious visitors increased at last to that extent that the trustees resolved to make an effort toward reform. A meeting was called, and it was proposed to use the agents of the devil to thwart his designs. To occomplish this, one ALLEN, better known as ALF. ALLEN, the scion of a very respectable family, but unfortunately somewhat "wild," was consulted, and constituted the Chief of Police, for the preservation of order. It was a new position. He had never before occupied a place of trust, and his ambition was aroused to prove himself worthy of the position. He entered on his duties with great vigor.

Calling to his aid several of the most obdurate of his gang—men most to be feared unless thus occupied—they erected a rude shanty at a point sufficiently remote from the camping ground, and therein held their court. Woe to the mischievous wight who came to camp-meeting for a spree after ALF. ALLEN's court had opened its session. Whatever pranks he had indulged in were most rigidly adjudged, and the penalty was not only a fine, but sometimes, in case the intruder was short of funds, a thorough immersion in the creek which skirted the bottom of the hill. He was then escorted "beyond the lines" and told to go in peace.

Many stories are told as to the decisions of this tribunal, for which we have neither space or time at present. The costs of the court were always to be paid. Pocket-knives, or any other personal valuable, were confiscated in case ready cash was not to be found, and any demurrer entered by the defendant consigned him to the horse-pond, after which he was rejoiced to depart and sin no more.

The decisions, so far as we have learned were just; but when guilt was proven it was fully demonstrated that the way of the transgressor, like that of Jordan, was somewhat difficult to travel. At any rate, the effect was that the camp ground enjoyed a degree of repose it had not known before. Visitors who came by day were orderly, and those who traveled for the moonlight ride soon learned that "old things had been done away, and all things had become new;" they were welcome if peaceful and quiet; but if otherwise, the lean, lank form of the ever-present "ALF," who knew them all, informed them that their presence was needed "under the hill," and they went there so fast sometimes that their heads spun in the operation. The subsequent year, a regularly elected magistrate was installed upon the grounds, and invested with full power to act, removed the necessity of the employment of ALLEN's most effectual police.

AN INCIDENT—A PRAYING MEMBER MEETS A REBUKE.

We might relate many incidents of a laughable character, some of them even ludicrous in their nature, as connected with the exercises of the Duck Creek camp ground. We narrate but one, however, which came under our personal observation. Every member of the church well remember the stern visaged JOSEPH WALKER, Presiding Elder for many years, and a man of peculiar powers as a minister of the Gospel.

A regular attendant at the camp meetings, of many years, there was a brother from the rural districts, tall, gaunt and yet singularly gifted in his supplications to the Throne of Grace, a fact he seemed well to understand, as he never failed to make himself heard when an opportunity occurred. On one occasion the revival exercises of the day had begun, and singing and prayer, alternately, constituted the order of the hour. Rev. GRANVILLE MOODY had just arrived upon the ground, and taken part in the devotions. He was considerably a younger man in those days, and did not wear so portly an appearance.

The signal for prayer having been given, every knee was bent, and the Elder called upon Brother MOODY to lead in prayer. The invitation not being heard by either the minister or our member from the rural districts, the latter raised his head slightly and surveyed the scene. An opening was very apparent, and without ado he fell back upon his haunches and began his supplications. Slow at first, but with every indication of reserved thunder, his voice rose over the kneeling masses. Just then, the eagle eye of the presiding Elder discovered that his orders had not been understood, and with a voice that carried fire and scathing as it went, he ejaculated:

"I called upon Brother MOODY, Sir!"

Had a rifle ball went crashing through the skull, or tearing through the heart of the brother from the rural district, he would not have fallen more suddenly than he did before the rebuke of the Rev. Elder. Brother MOODY was also made aware of what was expected of him, and fulfilled the task assigned him with an ability which yet marked him in all his later sermons.

THE LEASE EXPIRES—THE GROUND EVACUATED.

The first lease upon the Duck Creek Camp Grounds had been for the term of five years, and that expiring, another was effected, after some dickering, at a considerably advanced rate. The period at length arrived when even the new lease had run its length, and the ground must be turned over to its original proprietor. One by one the old tenements were taken down and their timbers removed, and the old place relapsed into that primeval silence which enabled the squirrels again to build their nests in its shade; the moles plowed up the walks heretofore trodden bare by the pressure of many feet, the leaves swept the ground undisturbed, and but little vestige now remains to tell of the great congregations who assembled there; of the great revivals, of the powerful conversions, of the strong men who were stricken down like withered reeds, of the souls born to a new existence, of the new jewels added to the crown of the Saviour on the day of his final coming.

It will not, however, die away from the remembrance of those who participated in its exercises, or sat and listened to the wild bursts of eloquence which fell from the lips of those who held forth beneath its shades. The startling energy of a MAFFIT was cold in the grave; the brilliancy of BASCOM had expired within the clammy walls of a sepulchre; Old Father LAMPDEN was no longer able to sweep the compass of his hearers with the warning voice; KAVANAGH and SEHON had gone with the Southern division of the Church, and the reign of the great revivalists was over. Duck Creek had witnessed them all in their glory, had seen them all in their full power, and when the hour to dismantle its premises was at hand, those who looked upon the scene felt they would never enjoy its like again.

Dear old camp-ground! Associated with our earlier years, we will ever remember thee as a breathing spot along the dusty road which marks the march of time. The lightning may scathe thy branches, the axe of the destroyer may level thy brave old trees, but our dearest associations of Methodism in the past we found within thy lovely old shades. From thy groves many a prayer breathed by fervent lips has swept the portals of the other world, and bespoke for its suppliant an exalted place in that bright land where the young and lovely never die, the flowers never fade.

THE PRESENT CAMP GROUND.

The present camp ground is located some eleven miles distant, on what is known as the Colerain road. A good turnpike leads to it, and it is situated a short distance remote from the main road, upon the premises of one of the BEVIS family, well-known as old settlers in that vicinity. It is generally well attended, although the drive is too lengthy to afford the attraction which might be found if it was nearer to the city. This is well for those who, on the 3d of the coming month, look for a pleasant season in quiet religious converse in that direction. We wish them well in their devotions, and hope for them that calm and quiet enjoyment they seek among the wild woods, and comparatively away from the haunts of men.

PERILS OF LOVE-MAKING BY MAIL.—The Manchester *Mirror* tells the following good story: A young soldier belonging to a New-Hampshire regiment, while far away from the fair damsels of his native State, thought it would be a relief to his loneliness if he could persuade some one of them to hold communication with him by letter. So he placed an advertisement in the New-Hampshire papers, inviting some beautiful and amiable young lady between sixteen and twenty-four years of age to open a correspondence with "Frederick," of the Second New-Hampshire Regiment, with a view to matrimony. Some waggish acquaintances of the young soldier in this city who saw the advertisement and knew its origin, resolved to gratify his desire for a female admirer to the full extent of their power, and secure at the same time a little amusement for themselves. A letter was dispatched to him by one of the wags forthwith, written in the most delicate female hand, in which "Rosalia Templeton," whose name appeared at the close, expressed the most tender love and sympathy for Frederick. The latter was overjoyed, and responded in the most ardent manner. "Rosalia" replied, declaring that life would be insupportable unless she could cherish the hope that she might eventually repose in the embraces of the gallant and patriotic young soldier, her beloved correspondent. In the most passionate manner she entreated him not to let her "burst in ignorance" of his real name and history. She also begged he would send her his photograph, that she might feast her eyes upon the features of her dearest "Frederick." She assured him that her father had ample stores of wealth, and that when the war was over they would resign every care, and nothing should disturb their unalloyed bliss.

"The heart of the dreamer beat high in his breast," and without a moment's delay he arrayed himself in his best; "each particular hair" was made smooth and sleek, and his photograph was taken and dispatched to the beautiful heiress in New-Hampshire. His name, his parentage and every important incident in his history were faithfully recorded in a letter which accompanied his photograph, and he begged that in return he might be blessed with a sight of the likeness of his fair correspondent. The mischievous wags had no difficulty in inducing a young miss of 17 to represent the beautiful "Rosalia," and the photograph was sent. Everything must have an end, and at last in answer to the entreaties of "Frederick," Rosalia consented to disclose her real name and history. The names of his old schoolmates who were concerned in the plot were given in detail, and Frederick was told that if he would send on a ten dollar greenback, they would drink to the health of his prospective bride, his gentle, beautiful and beloved "Rosalia." Imagination may conceive, but words cannot paint the mortification of a young soldier of the Potomac, as he perused the last epistle from his correspondent and realized the truth of the declaration of the immortal card, that "the course of true love never did run smooth."

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

The History of Her Ownership—Arming of the British Pirate—The Beauties of English Neutrality Illustrated.

From the Liverpool Daily Post.

Intelligence received here by the last Brazilian mail, and which we published a few days since, informed us that the English steamer *Sea King*, converted into a Confederate privateer, under the new name of the *Shenandoah*, had commenced her depradations on the commerce of the United States by the destruction of several vessels off the coast of Brazil. Our readers may remember that we stated some two months since that the *Sea King*, which had cleared from London on the 9th of October for Bombay, was intended for this purpose; and that the *Laurel*, which cleared from this port for Nassau about the same time, was conveying the armament and men to the *Sea King*. The truth of our statement was immediately denied by a merchant of Liverpool, in a letter addressed simultaneously to ourselves and other papers. We have our opinion of the purpose of that denial, and so likely have most of our readers. We are now enabled to furnish our readers with something like an authentic account of the transaction, made up from documents in our possession, and in doing so cannot help saying that such transactions are greatly to be deplored. They reduce our boasted neutrality to a mere sham; they furnish a friendly nation with just ground of complaint against us; they create bitter enmities between two great kindred peoples, whose true interests are dependent on mutual good will and amity. They compromise the character of British merchants, we might say of the British nation, in order that a few reckless and unprincipled individuals among us may derive a little gain. They threatened to involve us in a war with a powerful nation, the cost of which must fall not on the delinquents, but on the British people. There must be some way of stopping them, and that way should be found. It appears, then, that the *Sea King* was built at Glasgow, in October, 1863, and registered as the property of WILLIAM WALLACE, of London, banker, and others; her registered tonnage being 790 tons; her combined power 200 horse; frame work of iron, with wood planking.

On the 20th of September, 1864, she was transferred by bill of sale to RICHARD WRIGHT, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, ship-owner, who is, we believe, a very near connection of the Confederate financial agent in this town.

And here it will be in order to state that on the 29th of September the screw steamer *Laurel*, of Glasgow, was transferred to Mr. HENRY LAFONE, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, merchant, a gentleman well known to most of our readers in connection with blockade-running. On the 30th of September P. S. CORBETT is indorsed as master (certificate 18,937) of the *Sea King*. On the 7th of October RICHARD WRIGHT executed a certificate of sale to PETER SUTHER CORBETT, the master, empowering him to sell the *Sea King* at any port out of the United Kingdom, for not less than £45,000, within six months from date of certificate. She is then entered and cleared in ballast, as an ordinary merchant vessel, at London, for Bombay.

In the meantime the *Laurel*, at Liverpool, takes on board, with great secrecy of course, all the necessary armament, stores and fittings, several Confederate officers, and a large number of men, and the same day on which the *Sea King* sails from London for Bombay she sails from Liverpool for Nassau. The two vessels meet at Madeira, thence proceed in company to an island near, and there, within Portuguese waters, the armament and men are speedily transferred from the *Laurel* to the *Sea King*—both vessels, be it observed, all the time being under the British flag. The *Sea King* is then renamed the *Shenandoah*, hoists the Confederate flag, and sets out on her piratical cruise.

The following affidavits of the carpenter and a seaman, who were engaged in London by Capt. CORBETT, but who, on discovering the true nature of the engagement, refused to proceed further in the vessel, and were landed at Teneriffe, present us with so clear an account of this part of the transaction than we give them *in extenso:*

JOHN WILSON, a carpenter, residing in London, but a native of Scotland, being duly sworn, says: Am a ship carpenter, and in the month of September last I and JOHN HERCUS were looking for a ship in London, and went on board the steamer *Sea King*, then lying in the East India dock, and spoke to the mate; he told me they wanted a carpenter; the captain was not on board at the time; he soon came; I stopped until he came; I then asked him if he wanted a carpenter; he said yes, and asked me if I was married or single, and said he wanted all single men—that there would be no monthly money; this was Capt. CORBETT; we agreed upon wages at six pounds six shillings per month, and I went to work the next day; I signed articles on the 5th of October at Mr. GREEN's Sailor's Home, in London, for a voyage to Bombay, thence to any port or ports in the Indian Ocean or China Seas, Japan, Australian colonies, Pacific or Atlantic Oceans, and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom, voyage not to exceed two years; I received a note at the time I signed for one month's wages in advance; I got this note cashed by a man by name of THOMPSON; I think his name is JAMES; he is a tool merchant; his place of business is St. George's-street, East, London; I missed the vessel when she sailed from London, on the morning of the 8th of October; I went to Deal, and there took a small boat from the shore, and with the cook, who was with me, went on board the *Sea King* the same day; when I got on board the *Sea King* I found her under the command of PETER S. CORBETT, the captain, who engaged me; Mr. EXMOND was first officer, and Mr. SMITH second officer; Mr. WRIGHT, the owner of the vessel, was also on board at the time, but left soon after I reached the vessel; we then made steam and sail and went as fast as they would carry us until we got out of the channel; we then shortened sail and put her under double-reefed topsail, and hoisted up the screw and put the fires out in the furnaces, and made toward the Island of Madeira under easy sail; we remained in this way for five days, until Monday morning, the 17th of October, when the fires were again lighted in the furnaces, the screw lowered and the vessel put under steam; that evening we were off Madeira; we beat on and off during the night; in the morning we went up off the town, and signaled a small steamer lying at anchor with her steam up; I could see this at the time; she answered the signal, and came immediately out to us, and proved to be the *Laurel*; she took the lead and we followed her to the Island of Porto Santo; the *Laurel* anchored within a quarter of a mile from the shore in seventeen fathoms water; we came up to her; she gave us the soundings and told us to let go our anchor and she would draw up to us; we did so, and she came up alongside and made fast to us fore and aft; this was about two o'clock on Tuesday, the 18th of October, 1864; we were then ordered by Capt. CORBETT to get tackling aloft, and to prepare for hoisting in large cases from the steamer *Laurel*; I, with all hands, assisted in this; we then commenced taking in from the *Laurel* guns, gun-carriages, shot, shell, powder, clothing, goods, &c.; we took in six guns—four 68-pounders and two 32-pounders, with carriages to mount them on the deck of the *Sea King*; there were a very large quantity of shot and shell, and some fifty or sixty barrels of powder. There were also three or four small brass swivel guns; I should say three or four pounders, and a great many cases and bales of clothing, goods, &c., and many cases marked "glass, with care," I do not know what they contained; the last thing we took in was a safe, very heavy; Capt. CORBETT, of the *Sea King*, and his officers, and Capt. RAMSEY, of the steamer *Laurel*, superintended and assisted in the transfer of the armament from one vessel to the other; we continued working until two o'clock on Wednesday morning, when we were knocked off for two hours' rest; we went at it again and continued until about ten o'clock, when we finished; during the whole of this time the *Sea King* remained at anchor within a quarter of a mile from the shore; the fires were kept in the furnaces and steam up on both vessels from the time we arrived at Porto Santo until we left; about one hour after we came to anchor Mr. EXMOND, the first officer of the *Sea King*, came to me and told me to have one of the shackle pins started and ready to slip the cable at a moment's notice; I did so, and I had it all in readiness during the whole of the time we were there; the *Sea King* had two guns aboard, mounted on her decks, when she left London; they were about 12-pounders; she had also a very large quantity of provisions, and about seven hundred tons of coal; after we had finished taking in the things from the *Laurel*, the mate came and called all hands aft, and said the Captain wanted to see us; we all went and gathered round the cabin doors, and Capt. CORBETT came out and said, "Well, men, I have sold the ship to the Confederates—she is to belong to their navy—to be a cruiser; to burn and destroy merchant vessels and whalers in particular; she is not to fight, but merely to take prizes; and there will be a first-rate chance for any of you young men who will stop by the vessel, and I should advise you all to do it;" the general reply made by the men was that we did not want anything to do with her; the new captain then came out of the cabin, and asked if we would not join; he was dressed in a gray uniform; Capt. CORBETT introduced the man when he came out as an American officer, who was to have the command of the ship, but did not mention his name; said he would pay the seamen £4 per month and £10 bounty; one of the engineers, one of the firemen and two of the seamen consented to join, and took the bounty and signed the articles; the officer in uniform, when he came out to us, announced that the *Sea King* was now the *Shenandoah*, of the Confederate navy; liquor was served among the men, during the time we were making the transfer, in profusion; some were under its influence; it was brought around twice after we got through, and offered to the men; they made great efforts to induce the men to join; they raised the wages to £7, and £15 bounty for able seamen; they offered me £8 per month and £15 bounty; I declined to accept it, or to stop with them on any terms; a bucket, with sovereigns, was brought out on the deck, to tempt the men to join; a portion of the crew of the *Laurel* joined; the person whom Capt. CORBETT introduced to us as the commander of the *Shenandoah* came out in the *Laurel*; there were a number of others who also came out in the *Laurel*—I should say about forty; we left them on board the *Shenandoah*; some were acting as officers; one of them, pointing to the commander, who was standing on deck, said he was Capt. SEMMES; the chief engineer of the *Laurel*, who came to Liverpool with us, also told me, while we were coming home, that it was Capt. SEMMES who had taken the command, and that they had taken him out with them in the *Laurel*; Capt. CORBETT came out of the cabin and told us he was off, and bid us follow him; we took our things and went on the *Laurel* with him; they were then unfastened; a bark at the time was running down the island; we steamed out and met her with the *Laurel*, leaving the *Sea King* where she was; the bark raised the English ensign; when we saw this we took a sweep around and went back to the *Sea King*, or *Shenandoah*, and told her it was all right; we remained for about three hours after this, waiting for the dispatches from the *Shenandoah*; they were brought to us in the *Laurel's* boats about twenty minutes before we left, and after the bark had got around the corner of the island, the *Shenandoah* hoisted the Confederate flag and the *Laurel* hoisted the English; these flags remained flying until the vessels got out of sight; she seemed to be going to the west when we last saw her, and we stood for Teneriffe; the steamer *Laurel* was in command during the time by Capt. RAMSEY; we arrived at Teneriffe on Friday, the 21st of October; we were not permitted to go on shore, or any boats allowed alongside until Saturday, and until after she had coaled; after she had coaled, got up her steam and was ready to sail, we were permitted to land; within an hour after we left her she was out of sight; the men were told before they left the *Laurel* that if any one asked us after we got on shore where we were from, that we must tell them that we were distressed British seamen, and had lost our ship; some of the men made complaint to the British Consul at Teneriffe, but I did not do so; Capt. CORBETT paid my board at Teneriffe, and my passage home to Liverpool on the English steamer *Calabar*, which arrived here on Friday morning last, and did the same for the other men; the officers, including the Captain, who went out in the *Sea King*, except one of the engineers, came to England with us; Capt. CORBETT offered us two month's extra wages, and to pay our expenses back to England before we left the *Sea King*; this was after we had refused to join; we declined to take this, and he then said he would bring us back to England, and what the law would allow to us we would get; after we arrived in Liverpool the first mate told us they would settle with us the next day at 11 o'clock, at the Sailors' Home, in Liverpool; we went at the time, and one of Mr. WRIGHT's clerks (the owner of the *Sea King*) was there; and, with the first mate, made out the accounts, and offered us all three months' extra wages if we would sign clear of the ship; some took this at once; I refused at the time, but agreed this morning to receive it; they paid me £19 17s., and I signed clear of the vessel; Mr. WRIGHT's clerk paid me the money; the *Sea King* was under the English flag the time she left London, and so remained until we left her and went on board the *Laurel*; the *Laurel* remained under the English flag all the time, or, at least, until she left us at Teneriffe; Capt. CORBETT and Capt. RAMSEY are both British subjects; the officers who took out both the *Sea King* and *Laurel* were also British subjects; the men who enlisted from the *Sea King* and those who enlisted from the *Laurel*, to serve in the *Shenandoah*, were also British subjects. JOHN WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of November, 1864. J. PEARSON,
a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England.

The affidavit of the seamen is the same in effect.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS IN OHIO.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Important Correspondence with Gen. Cox, the Union Candidate for Governor—He States His Views in Opposition to Negro Suffrage, &c.

LETTER TO GEN. COX.

OBERLIN, July 24, 1865.

Gen. J. D. Cox:

DEAR SIR: The people of this place, with entire unanimity, sought your nomination for Governor of Ohio. With equal unanimity, we desire to promote your election. We rejoiced in your nomination because we had perfect confidence that your views and sympathies were in harmony with our own on the great issue before us—the equality of all men before the law. We still believe we were not mistaken. But some of us have been startled by a report, coming directly from Warren, to the effect that you are opposed to giving the elective franchise to colored people, and that you requested the editor of the *Chronicle* to publish your views on the subject, that you might not lose the support of Union men in the southern part of the State. We do not credit the rumor, and yet it has so disturbed some of your warmest supporters, that the undersigned have been requested to address you on the subject.

We want to know, directly from you, your views on the following subject: 1. Are you in favor of modifying our constitution so as to give the elective franchise to colored men? 2. In the reorganization of the Southern States, should the elective franchise be secured to the colored people?

Among us there is but one opinion on this subject, and we were never more in earnest on any political question. We believe that the distinction made by our constitution between white and colored people was made in the interest of slavery, and is both wicked and absurd. And we believe that to reconstruct the Southern States, and admit them with constitutions excluding colored men from the polls, would give the country and the negro into the power of the very men who have sought and still desire to ruin the one and enslave the other.

Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before. The Copperheads of the North, with the united South, would gain control of the General Government, and in various ways would harrass and suppress the negroes and their friends beyond endurance. A war of races would be likely to result. If, as a nation, we can be so wicked as to deliver our colored soldiers and the millions whose freedom we are pledged to maintain, into the power of the most cruel and vindictive people that ever laid claim to civilization, a terrible retribution will await us. We speak strongly, that you may know how we feel on the subject.

If it be said that the negroes of the South are ignorant and unfit for the elective franchise, we answer, grant it; but this has nothing to do with the question. Our soldiers who have fought three years for the Union are not of this class, nor are those who have always been free, many of whom have amassed wealth. It is for those we ask the elective franchise. If it should take a year, or two or three to prepare the mass to vote, we would be content. Though we believe our free institutions would be safer in the hands of the colored people as they are than in the hands of the best half of the white population of the South. The question is: Shall colored people be allowed to vote? The enemies of our country say no. The mass of the loyal say yes. So decided are our people on the subject, that they could by no means be persuaded to vote for a man known to be opposed to it. The Union party of this country, so far as we know, are unanimous on the subject, and we believe that throughout the country the party can be rallied on this platform with greater enthusiasm than on any other. All the prominent religious papers, and, with one or two exceptions, all the leading Republican papers are in favor of universal suffrage. We believe that nothing could be more suicidal to our party and the cause of freedom than to reject this doctrine.

Please let us hear from you soon. It is not our wish to publish your views, unless you desire it. But we wish to have our own minds relieved, and to be able to contradict any false reports that may be in circulation regarding your views on this subject.

Very truly and sincerely yours,
E. H. FAIRCHILD,
SAMUEL PLUMB.

Political organizations, like every other, are founded upon a mutual waiving of some articles of personal belief for the sake of securing united and effective action upon others which are avowed as the common creed; and the bond of union can hardly be said to be kept in good faith when individuals of a party propound as tests to a candidate questions which were not acted upon by the convention, especially when such questions were notoriously excluded from the list of those upon which community of belief was demanded, because the opinions of loyal and patriotic men had not yet fully ripened, or taken definite form in regard to them, and the time had not come when, in the "logic of events," it was necessary to act upon them. In the political phase of the great conflict we have upon us, as in the military strife which has just ended, organization will be found to be of the last importance, and though guerrilla warfare has its attractions, I am well convinced that results will be determined by the surer, if slower, march of the heavy columns.

GEN. COX'S REPLY.

COLUMBUS, July 25, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of yesterday, inquiring what are my opinions upon some of the phases of the question of the reconstruction of the Union, was received this morning. You sign yourselves as a "committee," but have omitted to inform me what body or organization you represent, or to give me the instructions or resolutions committing the subject to you. This accidental omission would be of no consequence, since I know you both to be members of the Union party of this State, and, though we have scarce seen each other for some years, I have believed you to be personal friends of mine; but my relations to the Union men of Ohio are such that it may become of some importance to know who are those with whom you are acting and for whom you declare that a hearty and honest concurrence in the principles which you and the other loyal people of Ohio adopted in convention on the 21st ultimo, expressly as the basis of united political action in the coming State election, shall not be sufficient to secure your votes.

I have always believed that adherence to a party platform does not exclude freedom of opinion or discussion upon matters not intended in it, though it does imply that such discussion should be a free and friendly interchange of views with the object of throwing all possible light upon subjects which may sooner or later become topics of importance, and upon which we may have to form a definite policy. When the time comes for action, all thoroughly loyal men should agree to support that policy which the wisdom of the majority may agree upon, unless it shall conflict with some principle conscientiously held; in which case those who so dissent have the undoubted right to withdraw their connection, not from a candidate simply, but from the party. This view of political organization is the only one I have been able to find which will secure proper unity and power of action, and at the same time afford full scope for true progress of opinion and that liberty of individual thought which, I beg you to remember, is as much the right of candidates as of those who nominate them.

Our convention adopted a platform, of which the doctrinal part is substantially embodied in two propositions. First, "That slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions, and must be finally and completely eradicated. Second, That President JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction is "indorsed" with the proviso that the complete restoration of the rebel States "shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only to the loyal people of the rebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union."

The spirit and disposition which should control us in determining the "time and terms" of reconstruction, and all other questions of policy accumulating upon us, were likewise stated in two resolutions, one urging the example of our martyred President "in waiting for the solution of difficulties to be furnished by the progress of time and logic of events;" the other declaring the necessity "of keeping steadily in view the great principles of our government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence."

To condense still more, the essence of the position of the party may be said to be the determination of the political results of the war by the united and harmonious action of truly loyal men, actuated by a spirit at once cautious, and controlled by an earnest belief in the broadest doctrines of human rgihts.

To those principles I have given my public and sincere adhesion. You are the only members of the Union party of the State whom I have found impatient to commit your brethren, in advance of the meeting of Congress, to a definite policy upon a subject upon which the convention had, by strongest implication, declared it premature to decide what course ought to be taken. The State election decides no such issues; the progress of events in the South will probably throw increased light upon all such questions, yet you insist that I shall give you my views, not for the purpose of mutual assistance in arriving at a solution of a difficulty, but under notice that the votes of your people will be determined for or against me by my answer. I think that in so doing you wrong both yourselves and the members of the whole political organization to which we belong, and to which you gave pledge of cordial coöperation upon the platform as adopted through your delegates, who were present at the convention.

For myself, I have no secrets as to my opinions, and have never hesitated to declare them on proper occasions. So far have I been from desiring to conceal them, that I had sent, before the receipt of your letter, a private note to Prof. ELLIS, of your place, indicating my plan for the final solution of the problem of reconstruction, and seeking his criticisms upon it. No restrictions were placed upon him in making it known, except such as his own discretion and friendship might impose. You are misinformed as to my having requested my views to be published at my home or elsewhere. You must act on your own responsibility in determining what publicity you shall give to this. The importance to our country of determining rightly the grave questions which must probably, be settled within the coming year, is too great to make me willing to omit using whatever influence or information I may have in assisting at the solution. Whether in public or private life, I shall freely give the results of my experience and observation in the South during the war, and the conclusions to which my study of both races has led me. I shall expect that the facts that I have been an anti-slavery man from my youth up, that I assisted at the original organization of the Republican party, and acted with it, and the Union party, ever since, and that I have been a Federal soldier from the surrender of Sumter to the surrender of the last armed rebel, will secure me a candid and even a friendly hearing from all who have loved the country, and earnestly taken its part in the late terrible struggle. If other views than mine prevail, I shall hold it my duty to act cheerfully and promptly with the body of loyal men, believing that the best solution which they can give will be the best attainable, and that to divide from them will be to deliver the government into the hands of its enemies.

I believe that the President is earnestly determined to seek the good of the whole country, and of all the races in it; that he has full claim to the confidence which we declared that we reposed in him; and that what we, as Union men, cannot succeed in doing in harmony and coöperation with him and his administration, we shall fail of doing altogether. My support of him, therefore, will be no half-hearted support, but a zealous and thoroughly hearty coöperation, with no ulterior purpose or thought of separation on issues likely to arise. It is by the cordial harmony of Mr JOHNSON and the Union members of Congress that the country is to be carried safely through its present perils, and division between them would place us in imminent danger of shipwreck. We may have diverse opinions as to the true solution of this knotty problem of reconstruction, and during the proper period for discussion, we may and ought to discuss them with candor, with fullness, and with a tolerant spirit, but when this is done and the time of action arrives, it will be the business of Congress and the Executive to agree upon the plan to be adopted, and that which is in this manner honestly determined by devotedly Union men, I shall believe, as I have before said, to be the best attainable result, whether it agrees with my views or not. In short, I believe that under no circumstances should we wish the transfer of the power of this government to the hands of those who have been disloyal during the war, by any division among ourselves, until all the questions which grow out of the war are permanently and finally decided.

Having thus stated what I think is the true doctrine of political organization, and indicated the great danger of losing all for which we have been striving, by such divisions as those at which you hint, I am now prepared to state my private views upon reconstruction, and the claims of the freedmen to political privileges in the Southern States, leaving to you the responsibility of your action in regard thereto.

I presume we shall agree in regarding the four general principles asserted in the "Faneuil Hall Address," as those which should guide the determination of our relations to both whites and blacks in the rebel States. That there may be no mistake in reference to this, I quote them:

1. That the principle must be put beyond all question, that the republic has a direct claim upon the allegiance of every citizen from which no State can absolve him, and to his obedience to the laws of the republic, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. The public faith is pledged to every person of color in the rebel States, to secure to them and to their posterity forever, a complete and veritable freedom. Having provided them their freedom, secured their aid on the faith of this promise, and by a successful war and actual military occupation of the country having obtained the power to secure the result, we are dishonored, if we fail to make it good to them.

3. The system of slavery must be abolished and prohibited by paramount and irreversible law. Throughout the rebel States there must be, in the words of WEBSTER, "impressed upon the soil itself an inability to bear up but free men."

4. The systems of the States must be truly republican.

The application made of the last principle in the address I do not regard as sound, but I shall, perhaps, agree more fully with you than you do with the address, when I assent that in a republican community political privileges of any kind can never be rightly or safely based upon hereditary caste.

How, then, it will naturally be asked, can there be any practical difference between us as to the mode of carrying out these principles? It is found in the views we take of the mutual relations of the two races in the South. You, judging from this distance, say: "Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before." I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observation of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" their relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us, then, is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, leaving them intermixed with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions in that outer darkness of which MILTON speaks, where

"Chaos umpire sits,
And by decision more embroils the fray."

Yet, as I believe with you, that the right to life and liberty are inalienable, and more than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incur the peril. *So I am, and the only real solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races.* But, you reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under the very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are.

The essential point in the discussion thus appears to be the actual relations of the two races in the Southern States as a question of fact, and the probable future consequences of these relations as a question of theory.

Upon the question of fact, I think I may, with all modesty, claim that my antecedents and my opportunities of observation entitle my testimony to have some weight, even with the most radical anti-slavery men of the North.

The antagonism of which I have spoken is not entirely one-sided. On the part of the former master it takes the form of an indomitable pride, which utterly refuses to entertain the idea of political or social equality, mingled with a hatred intensified by the circumstances and results of the war. This feeling is not confined to the slave-owners alone, but the poor whites share it fully, and often show it more passionately.

On the part of the freedmen it is manifested in an utter distrust of the dominant race, and an enmity which, although made by circumstances more passive and less openly manifested, is as real and implacable as the other. They have the mutual attraction of race among themselves, and repulsion of the whites as another people, developed to a degree which surprised me. It is not as individuals of a nation common to us all, that they speak of themselves, but, to use the language of one of them, speaking to myself, they feel that they "have long been an oppressed and downtrodden *people.*"

HILDRETH, in his *Despotism in America*, declared slavery to be, in itself, a state of war, and this character is indelibly impressed upon both races in the South. The captive learns duplicity toward his captor, and in the slave it has become a marked characteristic. It is a fair stratagem for which he feels no guilt. I have seen a master boasting of the fidelity of his servant, and discussing the subject of slavery in his presence, while the negro waited upon him with an impassive humility which would make you believe no intelligent idea of freedom had ever penetrated his brain. Yet I have seen that same negro afterward in camp, transformed into a clear-headed ally of our troops, leading them to his master's buried stores, or guiding them to the flanks of the enemy's lines, with an intelligence and steadiness of purpose which left no doubt as to his understanding of the conflict between himself and his master.

The daily and hourly repetition of proofs of this fact, many of them too subtle for description, but none the less convincing to the observer, has fully convinced me that never between Norman and Saxon, nor between Gaul and Frank, was there a more conscious hatred, or an antagonism more likely to prove inveterate, than between black and white on our Southern soil. The negroes will have no sense of security, nor faith in their former masters, even if they offer them political rights; they will fear them as *Danaos dona ferentes*.

What does history teach us in regard to the permanence and durability of such prejudices and enmities of race? Speaking on this subject, AUGUSTIN THIERRY, in his "History of the Roman Conquest," says:

"Whatever degree of territorial unity the great modern States of Europe may appear to have attained; whatever may be the community of manners, language and public feeling which the habit of living under the same government and in the same stage of civilization has introduced among the inhabitants of each of those States, there is scarcely one of them which does not even now present living traces of the diversity of the races of men which, in course of time, have come together in it. This variety shows itself under different aspects, with features more or less marked. Sometimes it is a complete separation of idioms, of local traditions, of political sentiments, and a sort of instinctive enmity distinguishing from the great national mass the population of a few small districts; and sometimes a mere difference of dialect, or even of accent, means, though more feebly, the limit of the settlements of races of men, once thoroughly distinct and hostile to each other."

If fifteen centuries of common government and political union have not been able to obliterate the distinctions and even the "instinctive enmity" of races which were physiologically similar, what encouragement have we that success will attend a forced political fusion of bitterly hostile races from the antipodes of the human family?

The process by which even the comparative unity of the English people was achieved, is described by the same philosophic historian, whom I have quoted, near the close of his great work, as a "complete amalgamation" of the Norman and Saxon idioms, and a "mixture of the two races," which it took four centuries of sanguinary war to accomplish.

Just stepping as we are from the battle-field on which descendants of a common ancestry, so little removed from us that we can literally reach back our hand to grasp those of our common sires, have waged the most tremendous and terrible of modern wars, it does not become us to argue that peaceful discussions will quietly settle differences which in former times were settled by the sword; but the memory of the almost present as well as the remote past calls upon us to build our policy solidly upon principles which experience, as well as reason, prove to be durable, and more than ever to avoid deluding ourselves with the cry of "peace, peace. when there is no peace."

As, during those weary years of war, I have pondered this problem in the intervals of strife, or by the camp fire at night, I have been more and more impelled to the belief that the only basis of permanent nationality is to be found in complete homogeneity of people, of manners, and of laws. The rapid fusion of the races of Western Europe, as they have met upon our shores, has secured the former of these requisites, and the Yankee race, (I adopt the epithet as an honorable one,) marked as it is with salient characteristics, is so complete an amalgamation of all families from the eastern boundary of Germany to the western coast of Ireland, that there are few of us in whose veins are not mixed the blood of several. But this unhappy race of which we speak does not amalgamate with the rest. It is entirely immaterial to discuss why it is so; the fact no one can deny; nor can it be denied that its salvation or its destruction will surely be worked out in its family isolation.

Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest to me that there could be no political unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall.

The struggle for supremacy would be direct and immediate, and I see no hope whatever that the weaker race would not be reduced to hopeless subjection or utterly destroyed. There is no reason to suppose that Missouri border-ruffianism could never be repeated on new fields, and the strife once inaugurated, the merciless war would continue as long as the obnoxious race had an existence. You have expressed your anticipation of such a result in one state of the case; how is it that you do not see that a direct struggle for power at the ballot-box would make the contest more deadly?

I hold that there is a great philosophic truth in the words of GUIZOT, in summing up the eight centuries of bloodshed out of which the French emerged into nationality from the strife of petty races and tribes. He says: "In the life of nations, that union which is exterior and visible, the unity of name and of government, although important, is by no means the first in importance, the most real, or that indeed which makes one nation. There is a unity which is deeper and more powerful—it is that which results not merely from identity of government and of destiny, but from the homogeneity of social elements, from the likeness of institutions, of manners, of ideas, of tastes, of tongues; the unity which resides in the men themselves whom society assembles, and not in the forms of their associations; in short, that moral unity (*l'unite morale*) which is far more important than political unity, and which is the only solid foundation for the latter.

I have watched with deep interest the educational effect of the war upon our own army, and I assure you that while our white soldiers have uniformly and quickly learned to appreciate the fact that the existence of our free government could only be preserved by the destruction of the system of slavery, and so become radically and thoroughly anti-slavery, the tendency of battling for the old flag was almost equally uniform in increasihg and deepening their pride of race. The fact is one which cannot safely be overlooked in any calculation involving their action upon the political problems before the country, and it is one in regard to which I think I can hardly be mistaken.

The details of any system of separation could only be determined by careful study and a wide comparison of views. Suppose, however, that without breaking up the organization of any State, you take contiguous territory in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and there, under the sovereignty of the United States, and with all the facilities which the power and wealth of the government can give, we organize the freedmen in a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western Territories; give them schools, laws facilitating the acquirement of homesteads, to be paid for by their own labor, full and exclusive political privileges, aided at the start, should it seem necessary, by wise selections from the largest brains and most philanthropic hearts among anti-slavery men, to join them, a judiciary or executive which would command their confidence in the first essays of political existence. There need be no coercive collection of the colored race in the designated region; the majority are there now, and the reward of political power would draw thither the remainder quite as rapidly as their place could be supplied by white immigration into other States. The forts and other seaport cities could remain under the direct control of the Federal Government, as the basis for that common trade and intercourse with other parts of the country and the world, which would be necessary. The fullest opportunity to develop the highest civilization they are capable of would then be given. Colored men of talent and intelligence would not then make a vain struggle for the empty name of being lawyers without briefs, or merchants without trade, but would have what a leading journal at the East has frequently demanded for them—the opportunity, as well as the right, to take rank according to their real character and ability.

That there are difficulties in the realization of such a plan, I shall be the first to admit; but there are difficulties in all plans. It is natural for men to struggle to avoid responsibility, and to drift upon the current, trusting to fate; but drifting also leads to difficulties, as we who drifted into a war which has cost half a million of lives and untold millions of money, should not need to be told; and I agree with you, that drifting will probably decide this matter against the black race, and involve its destruction; while, by leaving the labor of the South in the hands of a degraded caste, it entails upon the country the worst material effects of slavery, and prevents that homogeneity of institutions and manners, North and South, which I have said I believe to be the only sure foundation of permanent peace.

The Anglo-American and Africo-American races, now stand face to face upon the Southern soil in irreconciliable hostility. The few colored men whom we have among us, may be regarded as the waifs and strays of the great body which is a nation in numbers. and in its isolation by mental and physical characteristics. It is as a unit that we must deal with them, and no paltering with the edges of the difficulty will avert the doom which all history teaches us will follow a wrong solution.

The magnitude of the problem is immense, but the principles which must decide it one way or the other are simple. When we deal with a whole community, however closely related to ourselves, it is not by the application of the maxims of municipal law, as applied to individuals, that we must decide the case, but by a modified form of international law, which, so far from ignoring our responsibility to God, our common ruler, or the obligation to recognize the fundamental rights of man, necessarily implies them all. Religion, honor, humanity, republicanism, all call upon us to see well to it that we do not allow the seething and molten elements to crystalize into a new form of oppression; and I recognize, as fully as you possibly can, the burden of responsibility which this great epoch in the world's history rolls upon all who have even the humblest part in determining the shape of public policy.

I have approached the subject as an anti-slavery man. I have thought as deeply as I was capable of, and have carefully revised my opinions and tested them by all the fundamental principles of right and justice. If others do not agree with me, and it part me from any whose principles and motives are the same as my own, my deep regret that it should be so cannot change my convictions.

It has seemed to me that the solution I have offered rids us of most of the difficulties in our way. It gives to the black man political rights and franchises without onerous terms; it reduces the representation of the Southern whites in Congress to a proper basis, their own numbers; it secures the permanent peace of the government and the allegiance of the people by the only sure guaranty, viz.: that of common interest and identity of institutions. What more would you have?

It is worth while to consider that in such a plan as I have suggested there is that which is likely to attract coöperation on the part of reflecting men in the Southern States. There can be no question that some portion of the sectional bitterness which finally led them to secession and war, was caused by a more or less distinct perception of difficulties like these we are considering, from which they saw no reasonable outlet, and that any plan which recognizes the facts I have stated, and endeavors to provide for them so as to secure harmony and prosperity in the South, will soon find advocates there. I do not mention this as an important argument, because I fully accept the responsibility which the military subjugations of the rebel territory has imposed upon us to determine the matter by the counsels and the action of those who have been truly loyal, and not by those of the disloyal of either section. We must, however, remember that the ultimate object we aim at must be to return the people of the South to their relations to the Federal Government as equal and full participators in its rights and blessings. Through what delays or intermediate steps, their own action under the experimental organization granted by the President, must determine. But in the end, the genius of our institutions will tolerate no unequal or sectional laws. The homogeneity must be made perfect and complete, for neither subject provinces nor military pro-consulships can long coexist with erpublican government.

Such are my personal opinions upon the subjects you have called to my attention. For them, I alone am responsible. The subjects themselves can, in no sense, be matter for executive action in this State, and whether I am elected or defeated, my opinions will have only such weight or influence as their own value will entitle them to. As they will not hinder me from giving cordial support to the action of a loyal Federal Government, if other views should finally prevail, I have thought they ought not to be made a ground of opposition in the State canvass; but such as they are, they are the product of my honest thinking, and in view of the real importance of the subject, I would not conceal them to receive an election as unanimous as the nomination with which the convention honored me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX.

E. H. FAIRCHIELD, SAMUEL PLUMB, Committee, &c., Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEGROES ON ST. HEL ENA.

Improvements and Contrasts—Can the Negroes Support Themselves—What They Have Done—Their Intelligence—A Monster Meeting.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, July 14.

THE IMPROVEMENT WROUGHT ON ST. HELENA.

Returning from St. Helena, Dr. FULLER was asked what he thought of the experiment of free labor, as exhibited among his former slaves, and how it contrasted with the old order of things. "I never saw St. Helena look so well," was his instant reply. "I never saw as much land there under cultivation—never saw the same general evidences of prosperity, and never saw the negroes themselves appearing so well or so contented." What has been said from time to time about the improved condition of the emancipated Sea Islanders has been said by Northern men, with limited opportunities for previous observation; but this, it must be noted, is the testimony of an old planter, revisiting the slaves the emancipation has taken from him, whose interests and prejudices would alike make him a critic hard to please.

But it should be added that the islands about Beaufort are in better condition than those nearer the encampments of our soldiers, Wherever poultry could be profitably peddled in the camps cotton has not been grown, nor have the negroes crystalized so readily into industrious and orderly communities. What has been done on the more secluded of these sea islands may be taken as a fair evidence of what may be expected, (when not more than the average discouragements are encountered,) of the most ignorant and degraded of the Southern slaves. With such negroes as we saw at Charleston the progress would be incomparably more rapid.

CAN THE LATE SLAVES SUPPORT THEMSELVES?

The question about the slaves being self-supporting is a question no longer. On St. Helena, and wherever else they have had the opportunity, the negroes have bought the titles to their little farms, or "plantations," as they still ambitiously style them. They have erected their own cabins, secured whatever cheap furniture they contain, and clothed themselves far better than their masters ever clothed them. All who have been established more than a year have paid back to the government the rations drawn in their first destitution. They have stocked their plantations, paying the highest prices, and often bidding against white men at the auction sales of condemned government property. I saw one man who had paid $300 in cash for a condemned government horse, and plenty who had paid prices ranging from a hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. One horse only is needed to cultivate one of their little places; and the instances have been rare in which, after a year or two of work, the negro was not able to command enough money to secure it. Their purchases at the trade-stores were so liberal that the military authorities have occasionally been compelled to interfere to prevent what they thought extravagance. Cloth they sometimes buy, in their new-born thrift, by the piece, to secure a lower price; flour they are able to get by the barrel, as an industrious Northern mechanic does. In the houses chairs have made their appearance; dishes and knives and forks are no longer the rarities they were when our troops arrived. And for whatever they have thus bought, be sure they have paid twice or three times the New-York or Cincinnati price.

To some extent this prosperity is delusive, as for the matter of that, the prosperity of the whole country during the same period has been delusive. The soldier paid them three or four prices for their vegetables, eggs and poultry; and when their cotton was ready for market, it brought, in some cases, nearly ten times the old price. Naturally they are prosperous. It is more important to observe that they exhibit the industry which deserves prosperity, and in most cases the thrift which insures its continuance. Their money has been spent for articles they needed for stocking their farms, clothing their families, or in some way bettering their condition. It has not always been spent economically, but they may learn to make better bargains with the Yankee traders by and by; and for the present it is sufficient to know that they have enough left to establish a national bank with their savings, and that in this bank $150,000 worth of United States bonds have been bought by the freedmen! This last statement seemed to me utterly incredible; but Gen. SAXTON vouches for it, and explains that when the young negroes from the islands volunteered to enter the military service, they each received (precisely like other volunteers) $300 bounty, of which in nearly all cases at least $200 were, of their own motion, invested in government bonds.

Withal, they work less and have more time for self-improvement or for society than when slaves. It is the common testimony on these islands where white men have bought the plantations and employed the negros as laborers, that the old task which the slave worked at from sunrise to sunset is now readily performed by the freedman in six or seven hours. Still the exports from the Sea Islands will not be as great as during the existence of slavery. Then they were mere machines, run with as little consumption as possible to the single end of making money for their masters. Now, as it was in the West Indies, emancipationhs enlarged the negro's wants, and instead of producing solely to export, he now produces also to consume. Then he ate with his fingers from the hominy pot in the fireplace; now he must have plates, knives, and forks, with a table on which to spread hem. Then he wore the scant summer and winter suits of negro cloth, now he mut have working suits and Sunday suits, and each must be cut with some vague reference to prevailing fashions, and made up by hands that, under the old *regime*, would have been busy beside his own in the cotton field.

ARE THESE NEGROES IN ANY DEGREE INTELLIGENT?

These are undeniable evidences of personal progress in physical well-being. When it comes to mental culture, less can be said. Of the crowd at the St. Helena church, not one in twenty of the adults can read, though they have had three years of partial and interrupted opportunities. But on the other hand not one in twenty of the boys and girls was unable to read. They do not seem so anxious themselves to get "white folks' larnin," as at Charleston and other points to the northward; but every parent is painfully desirous that his children should learn; and many of them are known to take private lessons at home from their children. The latter learn rapidly—they tell the same story everywhere here, just as it has been told down the whole coast from Fortress Monroe. Experienced teachers say they can see no difference in the facility with which these and ordinary white children at the North learn to read.

But this is comparatively valueless as a test of negro intellectual capacity. Reading, writing, memorizing, whatever is imitative or may be learned by rote, will be rapidly acquired; and no schools have yet advanced far enough to show what the average negro mind will do when it grapples with higher branches that require original thought.

FACTS FOR HATERS OF THE "SHIFTLESS NEGROES."

Nearly thirty thousand negroes have been, settled by Gen. SAXTON—as he informed us over his hospitable dinner table, on our return from St. Helena—on these islands and adjacent plantations of the main land. Of these, seventeen thousand are now self-supporting. Between twelve and thirteen thousand of those who have come in latest from the interior, still draw rations, but all do it with the distinct understanding that they and their farms will be held responsible for the repayment; and the experience of the government with the others shows that this debt may be reckoned a safe and short one. None have been forced to come, and the locations upon the plantations have all been made to the satisfaction of the negroes themselves.

MATRIMONIAL AND PROPRIETARY.

Gen. SAXTON found a charming wife among the bright Yankee teachers sent down to these schools, and he has established himself in the house of a runaway slaveholder, condemned by the government authorities, and legally sold to the highest bidder. Two thousand dollars thus gave the General a home among these people, and put him in possession of a fine, airy, large-windowed, many-porched Southern residence, stripped of furniture (which had been sold by the Treasury agent as abandoned property,) and, like the lands on which the negroes are located, with still a worrying doubt about the security of the title. Rebels who have abandoned their houses may some of these days return, get pardon, and propose to take possession. BARNWELL RHETT's house, for example, is next door; suppose he should profess repentance, for the sake of getting back his property—precisely what is there to prevent this fervently loyal Major-General from having the prince of all fire-eaters for a neighbor? In Beaufort, as at Hilton Head, there are wonderful efforts to create a flame of speculation; but capital is timid, and looks sharply to the guarantees of title deeds.

ANOTHER STRIKING NEGRO MEETING.

In the evening there was another immense meeting of negroes in the outskirts of Beaufort. It was again found that no church would hold them, and so God's first temples—it must have been live-oak groves BRYANT thought of when he wrote the well-known lines—were again sought. Crowding through the throng that obstructed all the approaches, and ascending the platform, one was struck with the impressiveness of a scene as peculiar as that in the morning on St. Helena, and yet widely differing from it. Great live-oaks again reared their stately pillars of gray and spread their glorious canopy of green beside and above the platform; and negroes, old and young, again spread out in a sea of black humanity before us; but for the rows of carts and the old meeting-house, and the moss-grown grave stones that shut in the view on St. Helena, we had here the severed ranks of two full regiments of negroes. Black urchins clambered up into the live-oak boughs above our heads; black girls adjusted their scarfs and fidgeted about the front of the platform; white-wooled but black-faced old men leaned up against the railing; the mass of the congregation in front were women; and as for the young men, they were clad in blue, and they stood in ranks outside the rest.

The faces seemed somewhat more intelligent than those on St. Helena. There were more house servants, and all had been brightened by contact with the bustle of business in the town. A sharp-eyed lady on the platform called my attention to the owner of a particularly showy turban, and lo, beneath its dazzling colors looked forth, in befitting black, the very face of Mrs. Gumbridge, the "lone, lorn creature" of David Copperfield's early acquaintance. To the very whimper of the mouth, and watery expression of the eyes, and last particular of desolate and disconsolate appearance, it was Mrs. Gumbridge's self, as DICKENS has made her immortal. But this was not a common expression. Chubby-faced, glittering-eyed youngsters of the Topsy type, and comfortable, good-natured aunties, at peace with themselves and the world, were the prevailing characters. Beaufort was more stylish than St. Helena, and many a ludicrous effort was made in willow crinoline, tawdry calico and cotton gloves, to ape the high born mulattoes the traveled ones had seen in Charleston, and occasionally, of late days, at Hilton Head.

The sermonizing, singing and speech-making need hardly be described. Given the occasion and the circumstances, and what weary reader of the papers cannot tell, to the very turn of the climax and the polish of the peroration, the nature of the speeches? But it was worthy of note that the orators found the audience to their liking, and on the point of intelligence your popular orator is exacting. "I have been in the habit of addressing all sorts of people," said Dr. FULLER, "but never felt so intensely the inspiration of a deeply sympathizing audience." Two or three humorous little sallies were caught with a quickness and zest that showed how understandingly they were following the speaker, and at times the great audience—greater than Cooper Institute could hold—was swaying to and fro, now weeping, then laughing, in the agitation of a common passion the orator had evoked. They seemed to know all about the Chief Justice, and clamored for him, till, as he stood up for a moment, the thunder of the cheers swayed the Spanish moss that hung in pendant streamers above our heads, and made the leaves of the live-oaks quiver as if a gale were blowing through the branches. "If I had only known you were coming," whispered a superintendent, "we might have had two or three marriages here under the live-oaks, to conclude the exercises of the day!"

But it was when the exercises were over that the real interest of the occasion was brought out. Not less than a hundred of Dr. FULLER's former slaves were in the audience. The moment the benediction was pronounced they made a rush for the platform, and the good doctor found his path blocked up at the steps. "Lod bless ye, Massa RICH'D, was afeard 'ud never see ye agin." "Don't you know me, Massa RICH'D? I'm Aunt CHLOE." "'Pears like ye wan't never comin', no more!" And all the while a vigorous hand-shaking and hand-kissing went on, and the former master standing on the steps and looking benevolently down into upturned faces that fairly shone with joy and excitement.

Presently one of the aunties, whose happiness was altogether too exuberant for words, struck up a wild chant, and in a moment half a hundred voices had joined her. She strode with clasped hands and beaming face, balancing from one foot to the other in a sort of measured dance, sometimes stopping a moment to shout glory, and then resuming with yet more enthusiasm; while the former slaves still kept crowding up, feeling the Doctor's hair, passing their hands over his shoulders, clustering lingeringly about him, and joining with deep throated emphasis in the chant. Soon other women approached the swaying leader, two or three clasped hands, there was the same animal, half hysteric excitement, the same intoxication of the affections, which we had witnessed in the morning on St. Helena; while, meantime, a few middle-aged negroes who gave no other marks of excitement than a perfectly gratified expression of countenance, quietly engaged the Doctor in conversation, told him something of their life since they had become freemen, their hardships and their final prosperity. The women kept up the singing; more and more negroes were joining the circle about the former planter, as we pushed through and left them to themselves. Long lines of soldiers were marching away, their glistening bayonets setting the red rays of the sinking sun to flickering in grotesque lights and shades over the shouting and dancing slaves; on the outskirts stood a group of interested spectators, officers, traders, agents of different departments of the government; a few ladies wonderingly looked on; the breeze was fluttering the flags over the platforms, and the slaves were still singing and holding their former master's hand. It was our last sight of Beaufort.

A lead-colored little steamer lay at the wharf to take us down to Hilton Head; a short, heavy-set, modest-speaking, substantial negro, a little past middle age, came to say that the vessel was ready and awaited our orders. It was the *Planter*, and the negro was her Captain, ROBERT SMALL—lionized over-much, but not spoilt yet. The breeze over the islands was delicious; not a film of mist flecked the sky; and down to the very meeting of sky and water we caught the sparkle of the stars, brilliant with all the effulgence of tropic night.

AGATE.

The Temper of Virginia.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR ON THE SITUATION.

From the New Haven Palladium.

We have received a private letter from a distinguished member of the United States Senate, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation of things in Washington, and we take the liberty of copying as follows for the benefit of our readers:

"You have seen how badly PEIRPOINT has behaved since he got to Richmond. I believe the very air is so saturated with crime as to be contagious. If there is a place on earth which resembles hell that place has been Richmond for the last four years and it will need purification and purgatory for at least four years to come.

But I believe the administration, when aided by Congress, will do the work required. I am truly sorry that the Attorney General during the sickness of the President has been turning loose so many of the worst rebels of the State and hope we may have a reform in this matter also. The Attorney General has been deceived by their false pretences of penitence, or at least acquiescence in the present condition of affairs.

As soon as pardoned, they put on their old airs, and crack their whips over Union and colored men, breathing out threatnings and murders. They fully intend to cause the fulfillment of their old prediction, that emancipation will be a curse to the slave; and if in their power, vagrant and apprenticeship laws, and laws regulating wages, reducing the wages of freedmen to five dollars a month or less, will be passed.

My hope, however, is in the justice of Congress and the administration, whose fixed determination is to maintain the substance, as well as letter, of our martyred LINCOLN's promise of freedom to the men who responded to his appeal, and so bravely came to the rescue of the Union."

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORCESTER, N. Y.—A sad and fatal accident occurred on Friday of last week, at Worcester, a few miles west of the county line, in Otsego County, resulting in the death of Mrs. ROBINSON, the wife of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., of New-York, and the severe injury of himself and eldest daughter, Mrs. HARRIS. It seems from the accounts we are able to gather that Mr. ROBINSON has always made a Summer visit at Worcester, where he formerly lived, since he first went to New-York to engage in the practice of law. He had taken much pains fitting up the old homestead, and it was here he delighted to take his Summer recreations with his wife and children. On the day of the fatal accident the family were enjoying a drive, Mr. ROBINSON having taken his own carriage and horses with his driver into the country with him. While going down some slight declivity in the road, the neck-yoke or pole-strap gave way, seeing whic , the driver threw the reins from his hands and leaped from his seat, leaving the occupants of the carriage at the mercy of the horses, who now, for the first, became frightened and commenced running. When near the bridge the carriage was overturned. Mrs. ROBINSON was killed outright. The injuries of Mr. ROBINSON are very severe, and it is feared they may prove fatal. Mrs. HARRIS, the daughter, was also severely injured, but to what extent we are unable to learn. The others in the carriage were bruised snd scratched. A little boy, either a son or grand-son of Mr. ROBINSON, who was setting on the box with the driver at the time of the occurrence, says that if the driver had given him the reins, instead of throwing them out of his hands and jumping from his seat, he could have guided the horses so that no accident would have happened. The driver was a negro man, and so outraged were the people of the neighborhood at the cowardice evinced by him him that preparations for lynching him were being made, when it was discovered he had effected his escape, and has not since been heard of. Mr. ROBINSON is, or was, but a few years since, the law partner of Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.—*Schoharie Democrat, Aug. 3.*

THE HEAVY LOSS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS—HEARING IN THE CASE OF ROBERT LEECH.—It will be recollected that several days since mention was made of the loss of $32,100 in government bonds, the property of Mr. THOMAS H. WALDRON, supposed to have been stolen from his factory, on Twenty-third-street, near Green, by one of his employes. The bonds were secreted, with other papers, for safe keeping, in a packing-box in the office attached to the factory, and were covered with a lot of steel springs for hooped-skirts.

Mr. WALDRON left the city, and returning on the 22d of July, he discovered the loss of his bonds. One of his employes, named ROBERT LEECH, had during his absence removed what he thought was rubbish from the office, and had burned the same. He had no orders to clear up the office, but acted voluntarily. Yesterday afternoon, LEECH had a hearing before Alderman BEITLER, charged with the theft.

H stated that he spoke to Mr. WALDRON about the office being in a dirty condition, and had expressed himself that when he had any spare time he would remove the rubbish. While Mr. WALDRON was about, he said that he removed everything off the shelves, took some papers out of the packing-box, and carried them into the cellar and burned them. He did not recollect seeing a large envelope among the refuse. He stated further, that he had found two bills and a few pennies, which he gave to his employer on his return. LEECH was bound over in the sum of $10,000 bail to answer.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 3.*

—The income of LONGFELLOW, the poet, is $14,000 a year.

SOME OF WAR'S CHANGES.

Effects of the Abolition of Slavery from a Southern Point of View.

The Old Song of the Benefits of Slavery and the Hardships of Freedom.

The following article from the Petersburgh *Daily Index* shows how hard it is for the South to give up its old idea in regard to slavery, and the determination of a certain class to make freedom a curse to both races:

"By the operation of war—a more potent agency than laws or ordinances—slavery ceased to exist among us four months ago this day. The time has, of course, been too short, and our experience too restricted, to warrant any generalization of the facts and results of this radical revolution in an institution whose age is numbered by centuries, but since the reports of many observers will be required to enable the world to make a right estimate of the results of this forcible destruction of the labor system, and by consequence of the social system of the South, we offer our contribution to the common stock. We have to speak only of what falls under our own eye, and therefore only of the effects in a city.

The first, and perhaps the most conspicuous result, was the immediate and very considerable increase of the numbers of the negroes among us.

Animated by curiosity, by a wish for change, by the hope of more abundant and regular contributions of food from the Federal hand, by the natural desire for the association, sympathy and converse of as large a number of their fellows as possible, by the larger opportunities of making money through the greater diversity of pursuits, probably in some instances by the greater profits of vice, as well as the greater impunity which the opportunities of city life insure, by the distaste for the regular labor of the farm, by the love of a holiday—by all these and perhaps other motives, there arose, immediately after the surrender of Gen. LEE, a steady influx of negroes into the towns and cities of the State. As soon as the attention of the military authorities in immediate command, was called to the certain evil that threatened both town and country, as a result of this, they adopted stringent rules to prevent the further spread of the evil, and compelled hundreds who were living exclusively on the bounty of the government, to return to their homes, where they would be useful, and could be fed.

Still the remedy was necessarily partial, and the result of the census now being taken will show that the colored population of Petersburgh has doubled in four months. During the Summer, when food is cheap, when no fire is needed, save for cooking, when little clothing is required and the cheapest material suffices, when it is easy to supply the limited needs of the body by the few cents which can be gained by retailing lemonade, hawking fruit about the streets, blacking boots, vending newspapers, holding officers' horses, acting as porters at the railway stations, huckstering, fishing and other light employments of the long Summer day, and when, finally, the presence of the military ensures labor to many and food to many more who will one day have to provide for themselves—during the Summer, we say, this great increase of population is a matter which concerns us no otherwise than as it affects public order; but in the Winter, such an increase of a population that will not, because they cannot, produce as much as they consume, will be a serious, indeed an intolerable tax upon the charity, public and private, of our people.

In the next place, it is discouraging to observe—and the observation is very general—the unfaithfulness of the hired servants to their obligations. In the majority of cases which have fallen under our observation, the domestic servants cannot be relied on to stay in any one employment a week at a time. This is not due to the inadequacy of wages, because the labor performed is better paid than that of any servant in the country, North or South. Nor is it due to the impositions of employers, for as our readers, especially our colored ones, if we are so fortunate to have any, very well know, speedy, certain and complete redress is afforded by the Provost-Marshal to any negro who has cause of complaint. Neither is it attributable to a corresponding infidelity of the employer to perform his part of the contract, for the enforcement against him is always easy. It is due to (what we hope (for the mutual interest of both races, it may not be found to be) an incurable aversion of the negro to regular, continuous, persevering labor. If further experience should prove this to be a result of slavery, of the want of that stimulus which a direct and disposable return for labor occasions, then the evil will soon wear off, as the necessities and interests of the negro become clearer to himself. At present the trouble is a most serious and annoying one. Hardly a housekeeper can be certain on Sunday night that his Monday breakfast will be cooked for him.

A third result is the violence and insolence which seems suddenly to have sprung up, especially among the young. This was, of course, to be expected, and we are agreeably disappointed in finding comparatively so little of it. The majority of the enfranchised slaves behave with a degree of good manners and respect which, considering the influences to which they are subjected in their churches and schools, is very creditable to them.

From the time of the advent of the Federal troops, their churches have been open almost, if not quite, daily, and some very silly and other very wicked people have been availing themselves of the opportunities thus afforded to instill into their minds very loose notions of the supremacy of law, and the sacredness the right of property. In addition, some schools are open whose teachers find it easier to train the voices than the brains of their charges; and hundreds, who cannot compass the alphabet, know every inflection of "Hang Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree," "Down with the Traitors and up with the Flag," "John Brown's Body," and the other national melodies which the war has substituted for the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle."

The result, and of course the design of all this, as well as of the training of the urchins in the manual of arms under officers of their own color, armed with United States sabres, is to create irritation and sow discord between the two races, and we are less surprised that the attempt should have been made, than that it should have met with such trifling success.

Many, indeed most of the older and more respectable of the colored population, are as orderly and polite as ever, and some, who at first wore their new honors somewhat obtrusively, have, under the wholesome counsel and restraints of the military authority, had their eyes open to the imposing fact that Fourth of July is not food, nor "Hail Columbia" raiment.

Another result, and one that will inevitably and forever attend the substitution of freedom for slavery, where different races are the subjects, is the deepening of the lines of demarcation, social and industrial, between the whites and the blacks. The jealousy of race is the most difficult of all jealousies to eradicate, because it is an instinct. Hitherto in the South that jealousy has been softened by the mutual interchange of useful offices, and by the union of families for generations. In thousands of cases in the South, the nurse, or "mammy" of the child, was the granddaughter of the nurse of that child's grandfather, and the servants who waited in the house or tilled the farm, were the descendants of those who performed the like offices for the ancestors of their masters for generations. The result was an attachment which long habits of association in the practical relations of service and protection, never fails to originate, even when a brute renders the one and receives the other. Every one who knows anything of slavery in Virginia, knows the depth and universality of these attachments, how the family servant was an object of family pride, how the young were defended for their parent's sakes, and the old cherished for the services they had rendered, and the fondness with which they remembered those who were "loved and lost"—how frequently, in a word, the question of economy, of what was best for the balance sheet was postponed to the ties of traditional and inherited affection.

Thus it was that despite the most persistent efforts to excite insurrection by the evil disposed during the secession, the unparalleled spectacle was witnessed of a four years war for the enfranchisement of the slave, *fought out to success* without a single outbreak among the slaves themselves, in any single quarter or corner of the whole South—an imperishable monument of the humanity of Southern slavery, and a triumphant and unanswerable refutation of the abuse that for forty years has been heaped on Southern masters.

This mollifying influence is now gone, and the races are left to the operation of the hard laws of selfishness and interest, and the results are as might have been anticipated.

Formerly a white drayman or cartman or hack-driver was a sight unknown to our streets, now they share these employments with the blacks, and eventually will monopolize them, except in cases—and there are many among us—where, under the brutalizing effects of slavery, colored men heretofore carrying on these employments have won enviable characters for trustworthiness, politeness and honesty.

Formerly, most, if not all, of our bars were tended by colored men, though owned by whites; now, the cobblers and juleps are mixed, as well as the rent paid, and the stock kept up by white men in many instances. Formerly, the restaurants of Petersburgh were almost exclusively in the hands of the colored people; now, we believe, there is but one establishment of the sort in the city. Formerly, we had only colored barbers; now, the native whites seek, generally, barbers of their own color, and eventually, they will do so exclusively. Formerly, both colors purchased their groceries of white men; now, there are at least two family groceries of respectable size, managed and sustained exclusively by the blacks. And this will infallibly go on until the great separation, which God has for some wise purpose indicated with such signal and ineffaceable distinctness, will be recognized and maintained in all the walks of life, as rigidly as it is everywhere observed in social intercourse, and the familiarity of acquaintanceship and friendship.

We have only space this morning to add one more of the effects of freedom—the extension of the rudiments of education. The litile we know of the system by which this end is sought here, does not impress us favorably as to the final result, for if we are rightly informed, the teachers are, in some cases, much more solicitous to persuade their pupils that their late masters are their natural enemies, whom it would be an acceptable service to God to rob and injure, much after the fashion that the subjects of Pharoah were treated by their freedmen, than to lead them through the mysteries of the spelling book. Nevertheless, we unhesitatingly bid God-speed to all who offer them a true education—an education of conscience and heart, as well as mind. No greater calamity could befall this State than the cur e of a population of four hundred thousand beings growing up, living, acting and dying in ignorance, and with no restrain but their own wills.

Perhaps here will be found the realization of that vision which, for generations, reconciled many to slavery, who otherwise esteemed it a great evil—the regeneration and civilization and christianizing of Africa.

Sixty-five years ago this matter engaged the serious attention of the Virginia Legislature. Mr. JEFFERSON extenuated slavery on the ground that one day the slaves might "carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization." Fifty years ago, the General Assembly, with but ten dissenting voices in both houses, urged the plan of colonization on the attention of Congress, for "persons of color now free, and such as may be hereafter emancipated." The first names in Virginia history have been the first names in the history of colonization—JEFFERSON, MONROE, JOHN RANDOLPH, MARSHALL, MADISON, MERCER, Bishop MEADE, TYLER. The dream of all these men was to redeem Africa from degradation and wretchedness, through the Africans. They seem never to have been discouraged by the thought that they were trying to dissolve a polar iceberg with a burning glass. Here, at last, is a means adequate to the task, and the performance of that task is at once the regeneration of Africa, and the redemption of America: and here, at last, is the prospect of fruition for the prophecy of a distinguished son of the Commonwealth: "Africa gave to Virginia a savage and a slave; Virginia gives back to Africa a citizen and a Christian."

A TRAGEDY IN MINNESOTA.

Shooting of Mr. Roberts, of Syracuse, by an Insane Man.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 1.

The shooting of a man on board the *Annie Johnston*, by a maniac, and of which we had a brief telegraphic account yesterday, is the saddest affair which we have been called upon to chronicle for many a day. The facts as we learned them from the officers of the boat and from the Coroner's investigation are substantially as follows:

Among the passengers who got aboard at La Crosse was the deceased, whose name is ascertained to be NATHAN S. ROBERTS and G. C. STOCKING, at whose hands he came to an untimely death. It appears that they came together on the same train to La Crosse, but had not noticed each other until after they had taken passage on the boat. From the testimony of Mr. HILL, of Chicago, who occupied the same state-room with the deceased, it appears that he was coming to this State for the purpose of purchasing land and stocking it with sheep. STOCKING, who resides at Hutchinson, McLeod County, in this State, had been on a visit to his brother-in-law in Indiana, and was returning home. Mr. ROBERTS, who was anxious to gain all the information he could about Minnesota, having learned that STOCKING resided in this State, got into conversation with him, and made inquiries about different parts of the State. He answered the questions propounded to him in a rational manner, and nothing unusual was observed in his appearance or actions. This was on Wednesday evening. Mr. ROBERTS terminated the conversation by retiring to his state-room in company with Mr. HILL.

About midnight STOCKING, who appeared to be in great trouble, went to Capt. MOULTON, who was on the hurricane deck, and requested him to take charge of his money, saying that he expected to be murdered, and that he did not want the murderers to get it. The Captain attempted to disabuse his mind of that notion, but finding that it could not be done, finally took his money and placed it away for safe keeping. We hear nothing more of his doings until morning. When Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. HILL arose next morning they found STOCKING sitting in the cabin, apparently as though he had been there all night. When asked whether he did not have a room, he replied that he had, but could not sleep. Mr. HILL then sat down and commenced talking with him. STOCKING said he would give them, meaning the officers of the boat, all he had if they would only let him off. He said he was going to be murdered, and wanted Mr. HILL to get them to shoot him, and not cut his throat. Finding that the man was insane, Mr. HILL left him.

About 7 o'clock in the morning, STOCKING went to Capt. MOULTON and apologized for having troubled him with his money. He said that he was subject to such spells as that of the following night. He then appeared to be in his right mind. About 3 o'clock P. M., Mr. ROBERTS, and a soldier whose name we did not learn, were standing on the guard of the boat in conversation, when suddenly STOCKING rushed from his state-room, with a revolver in hand, with which he shot ROBERTS through the head, killing him almost instantly. He fired a second shot at the soldier but missed him. The report of the pistol alarmed the passengers who ran out to ascertain the cause of it. PHILIP W. FOX, a soldier of the Fourth Minnesota, who was sitting near where the tragedy occurred, immediately sprang toward him in order to wrest the revolver from his grasp. Seeing him coming, STOCKING fired at him, the ball entering the right arm near the shoulder, making an ugly flesh wound. He fired a second shot at him, which passed through the brim of his hat and struck the porter, who was making tracks in a stooping posture, in the back, passing up and lodging in his coat collar, doing no injury. He attempted to shoot again, but was prevented by FOX seizing the revolver and wrenching it from his hand. As soon as he lost hold of it, he ran through the cabin to the larboard side of the boat, and was in the act of jumping overboard, when he was seized by some of the passengers and placed in confinement. He, together with the body of the deceased were brought to this city, arriving about noon yesterday. ROBERTS was placed in close confinement in the county jail.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner SCHIEG held an inquest at the Court-house yesterday afternoon over the body of the deceased. The following is a full report of the testimony taken in the case:

DR. CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, SWORN.

Have examined the body of deceased; the ball entered the back part of the head, opposite the base of the brain, and, as near as I can judge, without opening the skull; should think it passed through the base; passed out through the front of the under jaw; the direction the ball took was from above downward; the wound would be necessarily fatal.

F. BRAXTON HILL, OF CHICAGO, ILL., AFFIRMED.

I reside in Chicago, Ill.; met Nathan S. Roberts at La Crosse, Wisconsin, while waiting for the boat *Annie Johnson*; Mr. Roberts asked me some questions about the time when the boat would start, and said he was going to St. Paul, and wished to look for a farm or some kind of real estate for investment, and made some inquiry about my opinion of the health of the State and its present prospects as a wool-growing State; he said he had sold out his farm in New-York, near Syracuse, and intended to invest in some land in Minnesota or Central Iowa; on the evening of the 26th. when talking with Mr. Roberts in the cabin of the boat, I first noticed G. F. Stocking, who took some part in the conversation about Minnesota; Mr. Roberts asked Stocking what kind of a place Minneapolis was; he replied that it was a flourishing place, dealt largely in lumber, and was being improved very rapidly; Roberts then got up and walked away, but Stocking kept on talking about Minnesota and the country in which he resided, and kept it up until the conversation was broken up by my going away; soon after Mr. Roberts and myself went to our state-room, (we had the same state-room;) on coming out of the room in the morning, Stocking was sitting near the door, and I asked him if he did not have a room; he said he did, but could not sleep; I noticed a wild look about him, and an uneasy motion in rubbing his hands; he moved his seat near to where I had sat down, and told me he would give them all he had if they would let him off the boat; I suppose he meant by "them" the Captain and Clerk of the boat; he then came up and spoke in a low tone, and said, as I was his friend, he wanted me to get them to shoot him and not cut his throat; I felt satisfied he was laboring under insanity from some cause, and asked him if he was sick and had not been drinking; I met Mr. Roberts soon after and told him that "our Minnesota man" was crazy; he said he thought not, but might be scared or homesick; Mr. Roberts is the person now lying here dead.

PHILLIP W. FOX SWORN.

Reside in Spring Lake, Minnesota; am a soldier in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Veteran Infantry; was on the *Annie Johnson* her last trip; saw the deceased just after he had been shot, and when he was falling; saw the man Stocking with revolver in his hand at the time he fired second shot; he fired this time at a soldier who was talking to deceased; the third shot, I think, was fired at me, at least it hit me; at the time this shot was fired I was running toward him to arrest him; he fired a fourth shot at me when I was almost in reach of him, the ball passing through my hat rim; attempted to fire at me again, but I caught the pistol and his wrist; I took the pistol away from him; he struggled hard to keep it; as soon as he lost the grasp of the pistol he ran through the saloon of the boat to the other side; he did not speak a word that I heard; deceased did not speak a word after he was shot; I had conversation with Stocking before and after he got on the boat; he told me his residence was at Hutchinson, Minnesota, and that he was on his way home; he had been to Indiana on a visit to his brother-in-law; he stated that he had come to Minnesota for his health; this conversation was at La Crosse; the morning of the shooting had another conversation; thought him insane; sat down by him in the cabin and asked him how he felt; said, "bad enough;" I asked him what the trouble was; he said the men on the boat were plotting to kill him; I tried to persuade him out of the notion, but he said it was no use, he knew it well enough; I asked him if he had ever had such spells before; and he told me he had some two or three years ago; he told me he felt grateful to me for the way I had treated him since he had been on the boat, that he considered me his best friend; this is about all the conversation we had; after the shooting I saw him again and asked him where he got his revolver; he told me he brought it from Indiana; he carried it in his satchel; he said he was watching through the window of his state-room the decease and the soldier who was talking with him, and thought they were plotting to kill him; he took his revolver and passed out the outer door of his room thinking that he had better shoot them, and then fired; I asked him why he shot at me, as he considered me his friend; he said after he fired the first shot he did not know who he was shooting at; that he was very sorry that he had shot me; I was shot in the right arm near the shoulder; only a flesh wound; Dr. MURPHY took the ball out since I came to the city.

JAMES SEARLE MANN, of Winona County, and A. Z. PUTNAM, of Wabashaw County, also gave their testimony in the case, but nothing additional to the above was elicited. MANN got hold of the revolver after it was taken from the maniac, and wanted to shoot him, but was prevented from doing so by the bystanders. He thought, if allowed to go, he might repeat the bloody tragedy on some future occasion, and in order to prevent this, it would be the best plan to dispatch him on the spot.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury returned a verdict that "deceased came to his death by a shot fired from a revolver in the hands of G. C. STOCKING."

Upon the adjournment of the inquest, the jury visited the prisoner at his cell in the jail, and found him lying upon his cot in a kind of stupor. Deputy Sheriff GRACE informing him that some friends had come to see him, he got up and came to the door, and peered through the grating with a wild and pitiful stare. He kept repeating in a low, mumbling voice: "If you will let me join the band I'll be the true blue." "I can give you a good deal of information on the subject," and other wild and broken expressions. The band which he meant and which he desired to join, was the Great Western Band it having just passed the jail a few moments before, escorting some returning soldiers to the Capitol. When asked a question, he would, after considerable hesitation, answer it rationally; but as soon as you would stop talking to him his mind would appear to wander. For a while after he was placed in jail, he appeared to have regained his mind, and come to a realization of what he had done. He seemed to regret it exceedingly, and expressed a wish to die. During the period of his insanity, however, his greatest fear was that somebody would kill him. He then appeared to dread death. He was certainly a pitiful sight to behold, and his looks indicated the most intense mental agony. He is rather a fine-looking man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and two children residing at Hutchinson. He says he came to this State last Spring from Indiana.

Mr. ROBERTS, the deceased, was a man about thirty-five years old, and from what could be learned from the papers on his person, resided at or near Syracuse, New-York. He was coming to Minnesota for the purpose of seeking a home. His friends at Syracuse were advised of his untimely fate by telegraph, and his body will remain here awaiting their orders.

The Cholera in Egypt.

A letter from Cairo, dated July 5 and 6, in the Pall Mall *Gazette*, gives some instructive details of the progress of the cholera in that city and its suburbs:

JUNE 5.—The first cases of cholera manifested in Cairo date back to the 24th of May, when the Cairo pilgrims began to enter the town on their return from the Hijâz, which they were allowed to do without being subjected to quarantine or examination of any kind. People with whom I have conversed now remember of hearing of pilgrims dying suddenly after their arrival in the town, and I should not be surprised if the reports made at the time to ISMAIL PASHA determined him to leave Cairo for Alexandria on the 28th of May. On the 11th of June the disease was declared at the latter place, and His Highness immediately took ship, and on getting on board ordered all the land troops who were with him to be disembarked. The disease, then, was imported into Cairo by the hajjis about the 26th of May, reached Alexandria by the 11th of June, and was brought back again from thence along the railway and river. The following are the official returns of casualties in Cairo, including Boulak and old Cairo:

	Total Deaths.		Deaths from Cholera.
June 20	48	June 20	2
June 23	52	June 23	3
June 27	178	June 27	85
June 29	201	June 29	138
June 30	300	June 30	216
July 2	396	July 2	—
July 3	495	July 3	385

Deaths from typhus, into which many cases of cholera relapse, are not counted as from the specific disease, but as from ordinary causes. The usual mortality, when no epidemic is present, is at this season from thirty-five to forty per diem, out of a population which is variously estimated at from 350,000 to 400,000 souls.

The disease appears to have broken out at the railway stations, attacking with great severity the residents of the huts outside the Bâb-el-Hadid, the Bâb-el-Bâhar, and at Boulak. I may remark that in 1855 the cholera also broke out here about the 27th of May, which in that year would correspond to a period of the lunar year about three and a half months earlier than now; that is, to about the middle of Shabân, which again would indicate the time of the assembly in Egypt of the pilgrims on their way to Mecca. It stopped about the 8th of July with the rise of the Nile, and I trust the same result may follow this year.

No special sanitary measures having been in operation before the outbreak of the disease, the government has been powerless to do anything since, beyond stopping for a few days the sale of fruit and vegetables, to the great loss of the owners. Loud complaints were made on this head, and the restriction was rescinded—whether with good or bad effect, I am unable to say. The poor of Cairo have been suffering from an insufficiency of food for the last two years. Last year we had typhus. In April, the death-rate was about seventy a day, and the town has not been free from fever of the same type from the Winter of 1863-4 up to the present time.

Surely something ought to be done. Our relations with Egypt are increasing every day. Could not the British and French Governments agree together for once, and insist upon, and have carried out, some efficacious sanitary measures for guarding such towns as Alexandria and Cairo against the recurrence of so direful a scourge? Without extraneous influence, nothing will be done or even attempted.

I hear that eight of the English engineers at Boulak have been carried off.

JULY 6.—This morning I strolled to Boulak, where I found the river still greenish, with very little appearance of turbidity. The rise thus far is only four inches. The death-rates for yesterday and to-day are:

	Ordinary Cases.	Cholera.	Total.
July 5	63	356	419
July 6	82	355	437

The aspect of the town is most wretched, and the wailing incessant, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop it. I will endeavor to give you some idea of the magnitude of the calamity by appealing through comparative data to the London rate of mortality.

The deaths there according to the (London) Registrar-General's return, for the week ending the 17th of June were, from all causes, 1,204, of which one-seventh, equal to 172, would be the daily rate for that week. Of the 1,204 deaths, 93 were from diarrhœa, and 55 from typhus. These two diseases, which may be taken in their relation to other diseases, to represent the choleraic class, were then 148, or 21 per diem. The population of London within the bills of mortality is calculated at or near 3,000,000, and may therefore be taken at seven and a half times that of Cairo and its suburbs. Seven and a half times 541 is 4,060, and let any one picture to himself, if he can, what would be the state of feeling in London if a disease were to break out which carried off 4,060 of the inhabitants, or, say, at the rate, allowing for the differences hitherto in the daily numbers here, of 25,000 persons in a week. Let him imagine such a state of things, and he may have some idea of the terror which has seized the people of Cairo, left in a great degree without medical skill or assistance of any kind. All business is paralyzed, the shops shut, the people talking of nothing but death, and those of each quarter, as the disease reaches it, resigning themselves without an effort to their fate.

Too much praise cannot be given to NUBAR PASHA for his humane and energetic efforts during this fearful visitation. He has done all in his power toward assisting the English engineers and the employés on the railway.

The population of Cairo has much increased of late, and no adequate extension been given to the town, which is allowed, like all eastern towns, to enlarge itself by the addition of huts crowded together like cells in a beehive about its borders. In certain quarters of the town itself some of the streets are not more than four feet wide, and the houses crammed with inhabitants. The water supply is very inadequate. The rich supply themselves pretty liberally with the aid of water-carts, or from wells belonging to their houses; but the masses must buy water at the rate of three-halfpence a gallon, and therefore it may easily be surmised how little they use. The poorest send their wives and daughters to fetch water in jars, perhaps from a distance of three-quarters of a mile; but they cannot carry much, barely getting what suffices for drinking and cooking. As for washing, that is out of the question; and there are thousands upon thousands of the poorer classes at Cairo who never wash themselves at all. Of drainage there is none, and of cleaning little more. The streets are swept here and there at intervals, and there is a regulation that each tenant must water the space in front of his house; but the bye-streets and lanes are utterly neglected, and the shops, which for the most part have only earthen floors, are never cleaned out from year's end to year's end. As long as this state of things lasts, Europe will be in constant danger or contamination from Egypt.

Yesterday afternoon poor Mr. LEIDER, the venerable missionary of the Church Missionary Society, breathed his last.

From Fortress Monroe.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

To circumvent those who made it their special business to stare at the ramparts of the fort every afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, when JEFF. DAVIS was expected to come forth and take his constitutional walk, accompanied by his patient and conscientious double-starred jailor, the gallant and affable young Gen. MILES himself, the time for the accustomed promenade was yesterday changed. The General would prefer that people at large would not stare at the fort; in short, that JEFF. should not be mentioned. We regret that we can't please the young General in all particulars.

Yesterday morning JEFF. was led forth to breathe the fresh air while the dew was on the grass and the birds caroling forth their matin songs. About the same hour CLEM. CLAY is permitted to take his diurnal constitutional, and on this occasion JEFF. DAVIS and CLEM. CLAY met. They were not allowed to stop an instant to exchange words, but in passing they clasped hands. This is the first time that DAVIS and CLAY saw each others' faces since the day on which they were taken from the *Clyde* and brought here to their cells. In the future, the *al fresco* exercise of the prisoners will be so timed as to prevent the possibility of their seeing each other again.

The raising of the now partially submerged frigate *Congress* was resumed early this morning, but the machinery propelling the pumps worked badly, and at noon the work had to be given up. The pumps will again be started at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

There is not the same interest manifested now in the wreck as there was previous to her first exhumation from the briny depths, a full account of which appeared in the columns of the *Inquirer*. When she was then raised there was taken from her seventy-five tons of metal, principally iron, consisting of six guns, a great amount of anchor chains and shot and shell. The wreck has been allowed to lower again. Her bulwarks are above water, and the gun-deck is plainly visible, covered, as it is, with a foot of green transparent sea-water. This deck is thickly strewn with rusty iron, and the oysters cling in populous colonies between the lean ribs of the bulwarks.

The large ocean steam propeller *De Molay* has arrived here from City Point, with the remainder of the Twentieth New-York Cavalry Regiment. They go from here direct to New-York City.

—There is now publishing in London from week to week a "blood and thunder" story, which will undoubtedly amuse the Americans of the South as well as the North, if copies by any chance reach America. The title of this fiction is "The Confederate's Daughter; or, the Tyrant of New-Orleans," by a Confederate Soldier. The heroine of the story is a young lady in a straw hat, and armed with a brace of pistols, who darts about to the dismay of all Federal soldiers and officers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1865.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. Frank Wheaton is at home in Providence, R. I., taking a short rest before going West, where he is assigned for duty. At the commencement of the war he was a Captain of cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Rhode Island. He was promoted to a Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, and commanded the gallant First Division of the Sixth Corps. He has recently been breveted Brigadier-General in the regular service, and is a brave and good officer.

As a discharged soldier named George W. Crowell was walking on the track of the Providence Railroad, near Hyde Park, on Thursday night, he was struck by the outward bound Shore Line train and instantly killed. He had stepped from one track to the other to avoid an inward-bound train, not noticing the one which killed him was approaching. The deceased belonged in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The flies have driven the United States Surveyors out of the woods of Shawano County, Wis. These insects are called land flies, and they gather about the neck as soon as the sun warms them up out of the ground, and their bite is painful and poisonous, creating considerable sores, and causing the neck to swell.

An old German doctor in the north part of New-Hampshire has prophesied concerning the month of August as follows: "There will be five days noted for heat—the 7th a mild heat, 11th a burning heat, 14th very hot, 19th flies troublesome, 25th scorching hot." He advises a suspension of severe labor, and to drink but little cold water.

Gen. Grant really made a speech at Bowdoin Commencement. As he had declined to speak Gen. Chamberlain said: "I have tried to get Gen. Grant to speak, but he say, 'No,' and when he says that word, he means it. Lee knows it means something." Grant broke in, saying "I continue to fight it out on that line." And that was his speech.

A soldier belonging to the 37th U. S. colored troops was murdered near Wilmington, N. C., on Tuesday last. His body was found floating in the river, the face and eyes horribly disfigured by buckshot. Six negroes have been arrested on suspicion. It was thought that he was murdered for money, as the regiment had just been paid off.

An old fashion prevails in Quebec among gentlemen who often so cover their hats with gauze or other light material, that their head-gear resembles a turban. Bright colors and artificial flowers are sometimes intermingled. The idea is said to be a retaliation upon the ladies for appropriating apparel belonging to the other sex.

The following dispatch explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.

Gen. D. S. Goodloe: President Johnson informs me by telegram that he has received a dispatch from M. C. Johnson and others, complaining of my election order, and adds: "I hope you will see the laws faithfully executed." And I have answered him "I will—all right." (Signed) J. M. PALMER, Maj.-Gen.

Some of the citizens of Ebensburgh, Cambridge County, have been the victims of a "Jeremy Diddler," named Charles Day, to the amount of about $1,500. Day represented himself as a Canadian stock dealer, and in various ways ingratiated himself into the good opinion of his victims.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the renewal of mail service on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., including Macon and other points. Additional post-offices in the South and southwest have been reopened.

The police detectives of Cincinnati, a few days ago, broke up a gang of burglars and thieves at Codington. Seventeen noted professionals are under arrest. Their headquarters at Codington were filled with stolen goods of every description, valued at about $100,000.

The Soldiers' Rest, in Hartford, Conn., during the month of July, furnished to soldiers six hundred and forty-six meals, one hundred and twenty-four lunches, lodgings for two hundred and twenty-one, and transportation for seventy-one men who were sick and destitute of money.

The State Department has been officially informed that a new source of industry is in process of development at Antiqua, W. I., by the discovery of a very valuable deposit of guano on the island Reduida, of some of which will soon be sent to this country.

The military clothing and camp and garrison equipage accumulated at Springfield, Mo., during the past four years, is being removed, and the general hospital is reduced to a post hospital, in charge of Dr. Moxey, Assistant Surgeon U. S. V.

Capt. Percival Drayton, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, died in Washington at a late hour Friday night. He had been ill only two days. He participated with Admiral Dupont in the taking of Port Royal and other important places,

An accident occurred recently on the Platte County (Mo.) road, caused by the spreading of the track. Seventeen freight cars were hoisted into the mud, and the track torn up for some rods. No other serious damage was done.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that a well known sporting man of that city has sued the proper persons for the stake money in the late boat race. As all bets are illegal, the *Eagle* thinks the New Yorkers will have to disgorge.

Dr. A. W. Barrows, of Amherst, Mass., has been summoned to Washington to attend the trial of Capt. Wirtz, the Andersonville murderer, on the 15th. He has some important rebel documents which apply to this case.

A St. Louis dispatch states that an arrangement has been made by which a controlling interest in the Union Pacific Railway has virtually passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Central, and Little Miami Railroads.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate muster out of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving in the Signal Corps in the Department of Washington.

The formation of a new county out of portions of Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Penn., is still being agitated, and it will probably be accomplished.

Andrew Jackson, a returned veteran of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, fell from a stage coach near East Gloucester, on the 29th ult., and was killed.

The oldest inhabitant of Harrisburgh, Penn., is Mrs. Stone, residing on Ridge-road, at the age of 107 years, and in active health.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt last week near Ogdensburg. It was felt and noted by many persons.

The alumni of Bowdoin College have voted to raise $25,000 to erect a memorial to the sons of the college who have fallen in the war.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Germania* arrived off Cape Race on the 2d. She brings three days later news from Europe. A telegram from Valentia, dated the 24th, says that defects of insulation were discovered in the shore end of the cable, which were probably caused by too much strain from the *Great Eastern*, which was hove to about ten miles from the shore. The cable was underrun and picked up, and the defects immediately remedied. The rest of the cable remained perfect. A telegram from the *Great Eastern*, dated July 25, gives the cheering assurance that the signals through the cable were perfect. The news from the Continent is not very important. In Prussia the government was proceeding against the workingmen's associations with some vigor, and had suppressed the banquets which they were to give in honor of the Liberal Deputies at Cologne, Deutz and M. Massan. The military dispersed the workingmen quietly. The public order was not disturbed. The cholera in Alexandria and Constantinople and Cairo was subsiding.

LOCAL NEWS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Gottfried F. Nestle, a German brewer, committed suicide in his dwelling, at No. 157 Attorney-street, by shooting himself through the head with a common Colt's navy revolver. The story, which is the old one of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, is briefly as follows: Nestle kept a small brewery and large drinking saloon in the basement of No. 157 Attorney-street, and was himself one of the best customers of the place, having been a heavy drinker for twenty years or more, and for full five weeks past suffered under *mania a potu*.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named Thomas Tristram, who resided with his mother and brothers at No. 34 East Broadway, was shot and killed in his own bedroom by his brother Richard. It appears that the two had been out drinking together, and it is supposed that a drunken quarrel ensued between them, during which Thomas was shot. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Wildey, and a verdict was rendered against Richard Tristram, who was committed to the Tombs.

The First Maine and First Connecticut Cavalry arrived in this city yesterday. The Maine regiment leaves for Portland to-day. The Connecticut regiment left for home yesterday.

Social Progress in Australia.

The people of the United States have necessarily been so absorbed during the last four years in their own difficulties and dangers, that a very remarkable struggle which has been going on in Australia, and the culmination of which has only recently been arrived at, has received scarcely any attention. And yet the consequences to that colony, or agglomeration of colonies, involved in this struggle, are of great importance.

We refer to the great question in Australia of the distribution of land. For many years it has been the chief topic of party discussion; and successive governments have been called into existence almost solely by the alternate preponderance of the "squatter" party, or the larger and less wealthy class which has sought for a more equable division of the soil, and a more satisfactory tenure by which it should be held.

The term Squatter signifies a different class in Australia than it does among ourselves. There the squatter was the renter, under grants originally obtained from the Crown, of vast tracts of grazing land, and while he paid a nominal price for the privilege of occupying these tracts, he was also secured the option of purchasing outright at a moderate rate—five shillings an acre—blocks of these "runs," as they are called, without the intervention of a competitor.

The extent of these runs is very great. We heard of a squatter who holds one of a hundred miles in length and breadth, and whose herds of stock are something enormous. He owns over 300,000 oxen and 700,000 sheep. These flocks and herds are tended by persons who are settled in villages, from the locality of one to another of which, as herbage becomes scarce, or as the periods of sheep-shearing and tallow-melting, and hide-salting arrive, they are driven. And this is but one of a class. Of course these squatters are very wealthy. They live in the cities in great style, and with the Burra Burra or other mining stockholders, form a proud and exclusive society of their own.

Of course as the importation of wool and tallow increased, and the wealth of the squatters became proportionately enhanced, the value of the land was better understood, and active steps toward increasing the population by emigration were made by new parties who desired to participate in the advantages heretofore enjoyed by the squatters alone. These steps were favored by the Crown, and a new system was organized. The public lands, instead of being granted, as heretofore, were offered for sale by auction, at the low upset price, and in lots to suit purchasers. This gave rise to considerable agitation. To the squatters, the creation of a new class of independent settlers appeared to endanger their interests, and they succeeded after a while in inducing the Home Government to raise the upset price of land from five shillings to £1 an acre, which price they ran up by bidding at the auctions, and thus shut out a large class of emigrants, who could have purchased land at a lower rate. They were successful, further, in obtaining leases of their runs, instead of holding under the old tenantcy at will. Thus, while they retained possession of a great portion of the public land, as simple tenants on lease, they prevented the purchase of other portions, not only by the increased upset price which they had caused to be fixed, but by the always successful competition which their wealth enabled them to bring against the small capitalists at the auction sales.

Here, then, was a clear issue between two distinct classes of persons—one striving to retain control over the most important portion of the public domain. The squatters constituted, in fact, a sort of aristocracy, whose power lay in the vast regions in their possession, and, like all aristocracies, resisted every effort toward participation by others in their prosperity. But when, as was ultimately the case, the British Government relinquished the management of these lands into the hands of the colony itself, the issue became more distinct, and the contest increased in violence. It was a fierce contest between democracy and an oligarchic class, and it pervaded all branches of society. There have, indeed, been times when open resort to violence against the squatters might have been apprehended.

This resort happily has been averted, and the question in dispute has been to a certain extent settled by the putting into force of a Land Act recently passed. The act abolishes the old method of offering the public lands at auction, and, instead, the plan is adopted of distributing them by lot periodically among applicants. The old system of an upset price, which was systematically greatly raised by the intervention of the great holders to a point beyond the means of the majority of settlers, gives place to a method which places them within the reach of all. The upset price was £1 an acre. Now the successful allottee pays two shillings sterling a year as rent, while at the end of three or seven years he may purchase outright at £1 an acre, and no more. A definite prospect is thus placed before the settlers. They are secured at a low rate in the possession of land of a highly productive character for a sufficiently long time to realize the price of final purchase. The prosperity of the colony will be thus materially advanced. The large class of persons who will at once obtain that stake in the country implied by their ownership of farms, will feel a new interest in the development of the resources of the colony and its social advancement. And at no very distant period, those who believe in the capacity of the masses to rise and govern themselves, will point to Australia with as much pride and hope as they now do to the United States.

Facilities for the Transportation of Emigrants to the West.

On the occasion of dedicating the new ferry-boat *Susquehannah*, the other day, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of this State, made some observations respecting the transportation of emigrants to the West, which seem to us worthy of peculiar attention. The principal lines engaged in this service are the Erie, the Central, the Pennsylvania Central and (in Summer) the Grand Trunk of Canada; if the Baltimore and Ohio and the various roads composing the chain from Boston to Ogdensburgh, run regular emigrant trains, it is more than we are aware of. Emigrants are now carried at about one cent per mile, a rate which scarcely pays expenses these days. Mr. Ruggles proposes that the Erie Company shall transport them *free*, which, of course, implies that the other great trunk lines competing with the Erie shall act with equal liberality, as also those having direct connection with these and reaching back into the Prairie States.

The scheme is not so preposterous as it might, at first sight, appear. There are now in and about this city 50,000 able-bodied persons who, with their families, would prove most valuable acquisitions to the industry of the West, yet will find themselves barely able to support life here, in view of diminished employment during the ensuing Winter and the competition produced by a myriad of fresh laborers thrown upon us every week. They are pent up in wretched tenant-houses, forced to live upon more or less unwholesome food; their children, driven to the streets, acquire the wild, disorderly habits of those who graduate in that school, and become sources of pain to an incalculable extent, instead of comfort or support to their parents in old age. Such has been the sad history of hundreds of thousands of poor men and women who sought our large cities for the purpose of earning a livelihood. With the high prices still ruling, of course this evil never before reached such a head as it has now done.

But transport these 50,000 men, women and children to the Great West, and in a year or two three-fourths of them would become producers and forwarders of that rapidly growing volume of commerce, from which the railroad companies earn their profits. Sown broadcast over the immense region from Ohio to Kansas, which is now stretching out its hands to receive them, they would make the prairies teem with still greater abundance, all directly contributing to the revenues of our principal lines of railway. Nay, within half a decade, these men and women, with their growing families, would find the means of gratifying their desire for *travel*, as well as raising farm produce, and their future journeys would be as first-class passengers by the trains whose speed made the nearest approximation to lightning. Crowded in Eastern cities, they might gratify this disposition, at most, by an occasional trip during the Summer for a few miles; having become prairie farmers, they would acquire with the ability all the tastes and desires common to that progressive body of American citizens.

It may be supposed that with the return of so many hundred thousand volunteers to their homes, the Northwest will no longer be in urgent need of farm-laborers, but rather have a surplus of its own. We believe there is not the slightest ground for any such apprehension. On the contrary, the area of that section is so vast that enterprise is still pressing against the means furnished in the shape of human skill and muscle. He who goes out as a farm-laborer in 1865, is likely to become an employer of others in 1870, if he possess average forethought and ambition. But apart from this consideration is the fact that a majority of our "soldier-boys" do not return to the fields as a permanent pursuit. They betake themselves to trading in the cities and villages, many, indeed, not having the physical strength for hard labor. Multitudes of them, again, having examined the rich soils and abundant resources of the South, will set their faces in that direction in the early months of next year, to engage in mercantile pursuits, or the production of cotton, tobacco, grain, cattle, &c. This migration, from the West as well as from the East, is destined to go at a grand and accelerating rate for the next century, creating a vacuum for all the labor that our Eastern cities and Europe can spare.

As a rule, the people born in this country have made the best pioneers, in opening new fields to the Westward; the same element will become the principal honey-bees of the South for a number of years; then will follow immigrants from Britain, Germany, France, &c., to assist in prosecuting the enterprises started by Eastern merchants or manufacturers and Western farmers. Such, we take it, will be the course pursed in "building up the waste places" of the Southern States. Native-born Americans will lead in the work, affording a great demand for skilled and common labor, first at the Northwest, and second in the South. No danger of there being one laboring man too many from the Ohio to the great lakes this Autumn, or the next, or the next. There may be suffering among thousands who remain at the East during the forthcoming Winter; there are certain to be high prices and many privations; while not one laborer or mechanic in ten of the immigrant class will be, five years hence, better off essentially than he is to-day. Let them hurry to the broad fields of the West, if they would escape the extravagant prices which now rule here. And if the railroad companies can afford to give them still better facilities than they have done for reaching the Promised Land beyond the Alleghany or the Mississippi, let such not be withheld. Every dime thus invested will return its dollar. The subject is at least worthy of the attention of the managers of all our great East and West lines.

The House of Refuge.—The attention of the Board of Managers of the Randall's Island House of Refuge has been called to an article on that institution, published in the Times of Saturday, and we are assured that a thorough investigation will be made into the circumstances of the particular case mentioned, as well as to the general care and management of the boys. The result of that investigation we shall lay before the public.

The Shenandoah and Earl Russell's Orders.

It cannot be long now before the last of the Anglo-rebel privateers will be finally disposed of. It is a matter of some interest to us in what way that disposal is to occur; and for information on this point, we naturally look to the purposes of the English Government, as they are disclosed in the dispatches of Earl Russell.

On the 30th of May last, on learning of the capture of Jeff. Davis, Earl Russell communicated to the French Government that England proposed to do three things, viz.: 1st. To recognize the termination of the war and the restoration of peace throughout the United States. 2d. To send orders to all French and English ports not to allow any Confederate war vessel to enter them; and 3d. To require any such vessel, which was actually in French or English ports or waters when the orders arrived, to depart forthwith, giving her the benefit, however, for the last time, of the twenty-four hour rule.

Lord Cowley on the next day wrote back that M. Drouyn de Lhuys said the French Government approved of the proposal, but suggested "a further slight concession to such Confederate vessels as might still find themselves in French or English ports, viz., that they might be disarmed and sold."

Accordingly on the 2d of June Earl Russell writes to Sir Frederick Bruce, telling him to inform our government of the determination which the British government, "after communicating with the government of the Emperor of the French," had come to. The particular steps which he announced embraced the three which he had proposed, and also the one proposed by Drouyn de Lhuys, but with some modifications. It gave the privilege of disarming to any rebel vessels which entered British waters within a month after the orders were received, and if she did disarm she might remain in British waters without a Confederate flag; but it was "at the risk in all respects of her commander," who was to be distinctly apprised that he was "to expect no further protection from Her Majesty's Government except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of the law in time of peace," and the twenty-four hour rule was not to be applicable to such a vessel.

What then is the effect of this determination upon the *Shenandoah?* If she is in British waters when the news of these orders arrives, she is to be required "forthwith to depart," and if she goes the twenty-four hour rule is to be enforced in her favor for the last time. Nor can she come into a British port, unless within a month after the orders are received, she comes in desiring to disarm and take another flag. If she desires to do this, she has one opportunity of doing so.

This, then, is what the commander of the *Shenandoah* will endeavor to do. Whenever he comes into a British port and learns of the collapse of the Confederacy, he must either become a pirate, recognized as such even by England, or he must disarm. The latter is what he will most probably do, especially if he can find any one to buy his ship, for he is quite sure to be badly in want of money.

If, however, he should find any one foolish enough to purchase his vessel, we shall not thereby lose her. She is our property now, and we shall take her wherever we can find her. Earl Russell admits this in a dispatch to Lord Cowley of June 2, in which he says he is advised "by the law officers of the Crown that it is a correct proposition of law that if, upon the complete cessation of hostilities, any ships which at the time of such cessation were the property of the Confederate Government, and have not been lawfully transferred to any other owner, are found within Her Majesty's territories, such ships may be claimed as public property by the government of the United States. But every such claim, if made and resisted by any counter-claimant, must be decided in the ordinary course of law by the civil tribunals."

The depredations of the *Shenandoah* will therefore be likely to cease as soon as she comes into an English port and learns of these orders. Till then, no one can tell what destruction she may make.

TAXATION—ARTICLE NO. III.

The National and State Governments.

But in addition to the three hundred and fifty millions, assumed to be necessary for the General Government, the several States, cities, counties, &c., will require immensely increased sums to provide for their own indebtedness and meet the ordinary outlays. At a rough estimate fifty millions per annum will be needed, on account of their war debts only; and their entire disbursements for all purposes, cannot be set down at less than three or four times that amount, making, with those of the government at Washington, a grand yearly aggregate of over five hundred millions of dollars. It is important that the general and local authorities should, if possible, steer clear of each other in imposing taxes; that the national should not drain every possible source of revenue, leaving the States and municipalities to provide for themselves as best they can. With an understanding of each other's wants, and a desire to act harmoniously, neither should always insist upon a prior claim in the premises, but act with an eye to the honor and welfare of the other.

In making a proper distribution of objects to be taxed, the first consideration is that both nation and State should retain, as far as can be, the sources of revenue unimpaired, from which they have severally been wont to derive it in by-gone years. Thus, while the State should not cast covetous eyes upon duties levied on imports, because these have always belonged to the United States, the latter should refuse to exercise its right to tax either property or persons, inasmuch as the States and municipalities have the machinery ready for levying such taxes, and have been in the habit of so doing.

Taking at present for granted the necessity of a *poll tax* upon all male adults, there is a manifest propriety in assigning the whole or the greater part of its proceeds to the States and municipalities. It acts as a direct check upon extravagance on the part of public servants, who are often encouraged to squander money foolishly and corruptly, knowing that it comes from *the property* of their constituents, while such lavish prodigality gives them a securer hold than ever upon the voting elements, a majority of whom perhaps pay no direct taxes on their possessions. This city has long been the most signal instance of the principle alluded to that can probably be found on the American continent, or anywhere else. But does any person suppose that if the law had required a given proportion of the expenditures to be levied upon the persons of the voters, or the adult males irrespective of citizenship, the system of abuses would have reached its present height? Nay, verily! And we venture the remark that under the rule of no political party, whether in city or State, will the reign of extravagance come to an end here until the tax-payers are made to feel this directly, a given proportion (say from ten to fifteen per cent.) being assessed upon the person. Then, and not till then, will Aldermen and Councilmen become clamorous for retrenchment and reform.

A tax on *property* of all kinds should enure to the benefit of the States and municipalities only, this having all along been the principal, if not the only, source of revenue for them. All the machinery has been provided for assessing and collecting it; a tolerably accurate approximation to the amount which ought to be levied upon each resident has been made; the people have become accustomed to the visitations of their own chosen agents for this purpose; the tax is as equitable as any other, when balanced by one on persons; and it has the additional advantage of costing comparatively little for collection.

The proceeds of *excise taxes* ought evidently to be paid into the General Government Treasury. Many of these are, so to speak, the complements of customs' duties. If it be necessary to levy upon domestic manufactures to a certain extent, this must be in consideration of so much "protection" afforded them by the tariff on foreign articles admitted. But as the States have been deprived of the power of imposing the latter, they should not exercise the right of imposing the former; otherwise great inequalities would be certain to arise; and an interest which flourished in Connecticut might be oppressively burthened in New-York. For a still more obvious reason, excise duties on such superfluities as whisky, ale and tobacco, should be made tributary to the Union instead of the State. The prevention of smuggling along border and coast lines of probably ten thousand miles, is a very costly service, which cannot possibly be undertaken by the United States, if the individual States are to reap the benefits derivable from the duties. Beside, there is apt to be less laxity, arising from the local influences of distillers, tobacco-growers, &c., in the enforcement of a general than of a State law. As in the interest of the public morals, it is better that the State should take charge of it than the city or county; and better that the United States should do so than either of the others.

Whether the people preferred taxing their incomes, their outlays, or the proceeds of sales, as a means of raising the bulk of their revenue, the proceeds could be applied with equity to either the Union or the State. But necessity as well as propriety requires manifestly that they should enure to the benefit of the former. The bulk of State revenues must come from poll and property-taxes, as must fully one-half of the national revenue from internal duties of some kind. What is more, the United States cannot tax both revenues and ordinary sales. It must look to one or the other, if it would avoid great complications, a high proportional cost in collecting, and growing unpopularity, inasmuch as the payers prefer greatly one tax to two, which amounts to an equal sum, accompanied by inspections, inquiries, and more or less trouble and annoyance.

If *a stamp duty* be considered requisite, its proceeds ought manifestly to go into the United States Treasury, and not into that of the individual States. The business of the country requires to be placed on a common footing. No impediments or conditions as to engagements of any kind should exist in one locality that do not exist in all. If different regulations on matters of such great importance and universal interest are to exist on the two sides of a mountain, a river, or a geographical line, a wide door is at once opened to knavery, which it should be the object of legislation to prevent. There is the further consideration of habit, which has, to some extent, grown up with the idea of stamp duties as a source of national, not State, revenue. To a certain extent habit is equivalent to sound policy, and even equity—that is, a custom to which the public have become habituated ought not to be abandoned without its being manifest that the compensating advantages were greater than the loss arising from the change.

The propriety of taxing, except as ordinary property, such articles as *plate, jewelry, horses, carriages*, and the like, is very questionable. At present the General Government levies pretty heavily upon them; in some instances, State Legislatures have also imposed special taxes upon them. The mere disposition of such, in these cases, is a matter of little importance in its effect upon the general welfare.

So with revenues derived from *licenses*, from which the United States, the individual States, and even municipal governments, derive a portion of their receipts. The propriety of extorting fees as license from those engaged in useful avocations, will come up for examination at another time; as also that of extending the system in a different direction for hygienic purposes, in which case it appears to the writer that the general government might better abandon its rights in the premises altogether.

The distribution of the revenue derived from these several sources, has thus been hastily glanced at, the object being to shock public habit as little as possible by great and sudden innovations. Only when it can be proved that the existing system is oppressive, very unjust, calculated to retard instead of promoting legitimate enterprise, should it be abandoned for untried experiments. The merits and demerits of the several modes of raising revenue, both for the United States and the State Governments, will now come up for discussion.

Private Letter from a South Carolinian.

DUE WEST, S. C., Saturday, June 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the war commenced I was a subscriber to the weekly or tri-weekly Times, and now that the bloody conflict is over I would like to see the paper again and learn something about the outer world, and what is to be our fate.

I have not the money at present to pay for the paper, the war having left me pretty bare, except in Confederate promises to pay. I may get some good money during the year, or, as I have been accustomed to scribble for the papers, (being for several years an assistant editor,) I might write you "Scenes in the South," enough to pay for the paper.

I was one of those in South Carolina, who was opposed to the dissolution of the Union and the war. I was a Douglas man when Lincoln was first elected, And when J. C. Fremont run for the Presidency I advocated the policy of trying him for a while before seceeding on account of his election. I was berated for this by the fire-eating editors. You may remember to have published an item in the Times respecting my position and language at that time. But when the war commenced and I was compelled to send my boys into the field, I desired to come off victorious, for who ever goes into a fight hoping to be whipped?

We have been conquered, however, and I trust we will be treated as a brave people out to be. I fear that it will go hard with Mr. Davis and our leading men, but policy, to say nothing of humanity, would dictate that they be mercifully dealt with. It may not be five years until the United States will be involved in a war with one or more foreign Powers. In that case it would be well to have the fighting men of the South true to the "old flag." This cannot be expected, if their leaders are executed and themselves needlessly oppressed. If a generous course is adopted toward the South, she may be relied on in a fight with France or England. These Powers have no claims on the South. Davis, Lee and others are honorable men. They fought for what they believed to be an honorable cause, not as traitors; and if they are required to take the oath of allegiance and put upon a parole of honor, they will keep it and become true friends to the Union, and their friends will be satisfied.

We are greatly in need of a currency. Can't something be done for us? Poor people, and many that were rich, can't buy salt. Cannot the Confederate bills, the only money on hand, as a general thing, be rated at ten cents on the dollar, to be redeemed in five or ten years by a tax on cotton or something else? By that time most of it would be lost or worn out, and the tax would be light. Some such measure would be a great relief at present.

If you will be kind enough to send me the Times, I may give you my views about the treatment of the emancipated slaves, &c. At present I have not room, and do not wish to bore you. But why not emancipate our men in your prisons? Why keep them in ward so long after the war is over?

If you know of any man in New-York wanting an active, honest agent in the South to do business for him, let him write to me. Yours, &c.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Letter by Mrs. M. A. K. de N., No. 3—Convents and System of Education in Mexico.

The numerous religious emmissaries sent to Mexico from Spain, soon after the discovery and conquest by Fernando Cortez, for the purpose of converting the barbarian tares to the true faith, were the means of founding those institutions, which, until a very late period, possessed such arbitrary power in that country. Through centuries their wealth and influence increased to so great an extent that all governments trembled beneath their frown, and submitted to their mandates. The inquisition, with all its horrors, was introduced from the mother country, and those who pretended to instruct and enlighten a heathen people, themselves furnished thrilling examples of intolerance in the revolting instances of human torture and sacrifice daily practiced within those dungeon walls.

So late as the year 1861, upon the expulsion of the monks and nuns from their convents, there were found masoned up in a wall of those subterranean caverns, in the convent of Santo Domingo, the remains of several victims of both sexes, some of them bearing traces of having expired in the most excruciating torture. Who can know their mysterious doom, or reveal that dread secret which drew upon them the revenge of such unrelenting executioners.

It may be supposed by many, and not without reason, that these edifices, so entirely excluded from worldly contact, were the abodes of sanctity and self-sacrificing piety. That those brides of the church were devoted to a life of penance and in constant communion with spiritual matters. Let us draw aside the veil, and enter one of these supposed places of retirement from all earthly vanities and pleasures, as presented to public exhibition upon the expulsion of the nuns by the Juarez government in the year 1861.

Upon entering, a large *patio* or court-yard is presented to view, in which various fountains sprinkle their refreshing showers, while on all sides verdant orange trees, in full bloom, shed their fragrant perfume around.

This impression made upon the senses is most voluptuous and romantic. Everything is there combined to delight the eye and arouse the imagination. The habitations of the nuns were entirely distinct from each other, every one possessing several apartments, with numerous servants in attendance. Here the delicious cup of chocalate, dainty cake and jars of sweetmeats were prepared with zealous care, and presented to the favorite confessor, whom religious duty ever required in attendance.

Here also, many young girls whom the vicissitudes of life throw upon the charity of the world, found an asylum, and in the character of adopted daughters to the nuns, were trained in all the wily intrigues and hypocrisy of their superiors.

There were extensive orchards in which these holy sisters could enjoy equestrian exercise, and large estanques, upon which they might at pleasure display their skill in boating.

Theatrical performances were of frequent occurrence, and indeed all the worldly enjoyments to which frail human nature is prone, there found a place. Upon the demolition of some of these edifices, the bones of new-born infants were exhumed. But let us pause, we dare not raise that mysterious veil which concealed their untimely fate.

But not so pleasant was the life of the novice. That year of preparation for a religious life was one of continual hardship and penance. Fasting and vigils, and even the practices of self-torture, such as wearing crowns of thorns, iron bracelets and armlets which pierces the flesh, producing dreadful wounds, and not unfrequently lacerating their bodies in the most frightful manner with stripes. The most delicately bred young ladies were compelled to submit to this rigorous treatment during the year of trial, and not few were those whose strength gave out before its expiration.

Those who were able to pass through the ordeal were, upon receiving the black veil, relieved from all further penance and suffering, and their time passed as agreeably as possible. Every nun upon her entrance was obliged to bring a dower of $4,000. The accumulation of this wealth produced an enormous capital, which enabled them to enjoy every luxury that could be desired.

The convents of the monks were upon the same plan, but with more liberty of action. Mirth and wine, the ribald song and midnight orgie, were often heard within those time-worn walls.

It would have been difficult to recognize in these hypocritical scoffers the saintly confessor, who, with lowered cowl and humble mien, bestowed the benediction upon his kneeling supplicants, pardoning and granting indulgence for sins, which were of trifling importance when compared with his own weighty iniquities.

It was to these institutions, or convents of nuns, that parents intrusted their young and guileless daughters, to be instructed in those accomplishments which were considered necessary to fit them for fashionable life. Of these, music and dancing, embroidery and painting, make up the sum total. Historical and classical lore there found no place, and beyond a recitation of the breviary, and a knowledge of the numerous traditions of the saints, their religious instruction did not extend. They were taught to render blind acquiescence to all the commands of their confessor, and even the revered influence of a father was less respected than that of these *holy fathers.*

Whenever the filial devotion of the daughter was blended with the more sacred duty of wife, the habits of former years could not be laid aside, and that misplaced confidence was continued, which was not unfrequently the cause of wide dissensions and unhappiness in the domestic circle.

During the last few years this influence has quietly fallen; upon the triumph of the Liberal or Juarez Government in 1860, the priests were deprived of all their immense wealth and treasures, and compelled to submit to civil law, from which in former years they had been exempt. Since the accession of Maximilian I. they have not been restored, as they so fondly expected, to their former grandeur and power, but obliged to administer as simple preachers of the gospel. The system of conventional education has, through the destruction of the convents and disbanding of the different orders, been abandoned. There are now several establishments conducted by foreign instructors for the tuition of young ladies, but it is to be regretted that, owing to their costliness, their advantages are not within the reach of moderate fortunes.

There is no doubt, however, that under the wise and beneficial government of Maximilian I. and his illustrious consort, whose constant aim is the advancement and welfare of their adopted country, that those public schools will be established which enable the poor as well as the rich to enjoy the advantages of a thorough education.

A Park for the East Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The homestead of the late W. B. Crosby is for sale, and is the only available spot in the eastern section of the city for a park, or breathing-place for the crowded population of that part of the city. Its beautiful lawn and noble trees of fifty years growth make it a very desirable spot for the purpose proposed. If you approve, will you commend the object to the City Fathers, and thus oblige thousands of your fellow-citizens, to whom and their little ones it would be a signal blessing. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH HOXIE.

—A most unusual incident was witnessed recently on a grass plot belonging to Mr. James Hughey, Fenelon. An extraordinary colony of caterpillars, numbering millions upon millions, were seen moving along in a western direction, consuming thistles, grass, and every kind of vegetables they met with on their onward march. So completely did they demolish thistles that nothing remained of those attacked save the roots and thorns.

SARATOGA.

The National Convention—What Has Been Done—Resolutions Accepted—A Matinee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

If it has been any warmer in New-York than there to-day, the people of that city are certainly to be pitied. Yesterday it was hot, but to-day it has been hotter; no person has thought of keeping cool, and the greatest perplexity has been how to keep from melting.

The National Temperance Convention closed its business proceedings at 6 o'clock this evening. To-night the delegates are holding a kind of promiscuous love feast—to discuss the general subject of Temperance—each delegate being allowed five minutes to relieve himself, and is not allowed to speak a second time, so long as there is any one desiring to speak who has not spoken.

The proceedings throughout have been characterized by a commendable degree of harmony, such as might have been expected from the distinguished character and standing of a majority of the delegates. Connecticut had her Governor and two Ex-Governors in the convention, and other States were represented by men of high social position, and yet I think that when the members review their work they will find that, aside from renewing their allegiance to the cause, they have really accomplished but little—excepting, perhaps, making arrangements to establish a publishing house.

The resolutions adopted to-day embody all the actual work that has been done. They are as follows:

Resolved, That as a convention we gratefully acknowledge the good hand of God in the past history of the temperance reformation, and exhort its friends to a constant dependence on the Divine Spirit and Providence.

Resolved, That in its inception and early progress it was largely a religious movement; and that in subsequent stages it has been greatly promoted by the Christian ministry and the Christian church.

Resolved, That we invite the continued and increased services of ministers and professed Christians, especially the example of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and the thorough inculcation of temperance principles from the pulpit and the Sunday-school.

Resolved, That the entire community should be educated not only into the principle and practice of total abstinence, for personal safety and the good of others, but up to such a consciousness of the right of self-protection as shall secure the enforcement of existing legal restrictions on the traffic, and the speedy, universal and effectual enactment of the strongest prohibitory statutes.

Resolved, That as a means of this education, beside the family, the pulpit, the Sabbath-school and the press, local organizations should exist in towns and parishes on a permanent basis for mutual instruction and quickening, as well as for union and strengthening in the pledge and practice of total abstinence.

Resolved, That in view of the recent developments of scientific investigation in Europe and this country, and the published opinions of medical men on both continents, and especially in view of the evil effects which are often known to follow the use of alcoholic medicines, this convention respectfully but earnestly requests all engaged in this honored and influential profession, to substitute other articles in the place of alcohol, so far as in their judgment it can be wisely done.

Resolved, That Drs. A. P. PALMER, N. S. DAVIS and WORTHINGTON HOOKER be a committee of this convention to convey our request to the men of their profession, and use such other means as they may deem wise and best to secure the coöperation of all medical men in the great cause we seek to advance.

Resolved, That this convention has a responsibility imposed upon it which devolved in an equal degree on no Temperance Convention, inasmuch as four millions of slaves have been set free, and consequently thrown open to temperance efforts. We express deep and earnest sympathy with that class of the people, and recommend their cause to the special attention of any national organization that may be formed.

Resolved, That we should do all in our power to secure the nomination and election to office of men known as thorough and consistent advocates of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That friends of temperance should not give aid and comfort to its enemies by dealing, when it can be avoided, with those who, by ministering to a depraved appetite, are dealing destruction through the land.

Resolved, That the education of the young in the principles and practice of total abstinence is of paramount importance; and we appoint * * * * * a committee to bring the subject of juvenile temperance associations and publications to the special notice of the managers of the Sunday-school cause and boards of education, that this may become a more prominent part of school instruction and literature.

A committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to establish a publishing-house, with $100,000. When $12,000 have been collected, the committee is authorized to commence operations.

A committee was appointed to supervise the publishing.

A resolution, thanking the officers of the meeting for the faithful manner in which they discharged their duties, was adopted, when the convention adjourned.

The local authorities arrested the inmates of a house of bad repute, day before yesterday, and the parties were sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days each.

GROVER gives a matinée concert at the opera house, Saturday afternoon. E. A. P.

Meteoric Dances.

"It is only a phenomenon," gravely observed the learned pedagogue, when his attention was directed to some remarkable appearance in the upper regions. "It is only a phenomenon," when the lightnings spurt out of huge volcanic craters along the western sky, or when they dart back and forth lake actors behind their sable screens. "It is only a phenomenon," when the auroral sprites kindle their tapers and strike up a dance upon the arctic circle, their "marching orders" semingly coming from that material hub of the universe, the North Pole. But it is "phenomenon" worthy of the name to perceive *both* of those nimble dancers and actors on the stage at the same time. On Friday evening, for the first time in his life, the writer of this had an opportunity of witnessing this exceedingly beautiful spectacle, which was repeated at the distances of about an hour afterward. "Surface indications" of a shower had appeared shortly after sunset, along the western and northern horizon. By 9 o'clock the lightnings were playing along quite freely, though the clouds had lost much of their jetty black complexion, and it became evident that the rain was postponed, here at least. But above and around the lightning zone arose a band of cloud, five or ten degrees in width, and yellowish in color. Its own appearance and the purplish aspect of the sky above betokened a new class of performances. In a few minutes the auroral genii lighted up; the dark section was blistered all over with long pencils or square patches of light, which kept playing up and down, back and forth, for a quarter of an hour. The separation of the two classes was complete, and the action of each was distinct and beautiful. Of course, no intelligent person requires to be told that both "phenomena" are of electric origin; but it seems that the energies of Dame Nature are ordinarily exhausted in producing this one, at any rate in these latitudes. Whether this unusual display betokens a big storm, the trial of JEFF. DAVIS, or the overthrow of the schemes to raise money for his defence, remains to be seen.

Marketing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great many complaints are brought forward in your colums respecting the extortions of middlemen in all kinds of farm produce and scanty prices realized by farmers in dealing with those men. Now it appears to me that the farmers have the game in their own hands if they chose to use it. Is there a family in New-York or Brooklyn who would not sooner purchase of a farmer, fresh and direct from his wagon, at a reasonable price, "which he could afford to do," at their own doors, than go to markets and middlemen and pay 10 to 50 per cent. more for produce, and perhaps stale at that. I would suggest that all farmers who live within reasonable distance of these cities, bring in their produce of all kinds and make their customers by going from house to house, and my word for it, before a great while I believe the middle-men would be like OTHELLO, "their occupation gone." There are many articles raised by farmers which are difficult to obtain through middle-men, but when regular customers are made, a farmer, like a manufacturer, can supply his customers with almost anything they wish, and a demand would spring up for articles that have been heretofore overlooked. A brother-in-law of mine on Long Island, says he can only get net $1 50 per bushel for peach-blow potatoes, and I pay $1 30 to $1 50 per basket—three baskets or more to the barrel. I call that pretty steep profits to somebody. FAIR PLAY.

The Heroic Swiss Woman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanking you for the kind notice in your to-day's issue of the heroic conduct of the young Swiss woman, Mrs. ANNA MEYER, one of the saved passengers of the ill-fated *William Nelson*, I have the honor of mentioning to you that, besides the benevolent acts of the fair ladies of Havre, the Swiss Consul of that city has forwarded about $155, gold, and the Prussian Consul of the same city about $25, gold, to the Swiss Consulate of New York, which amounts have been handed to Mrs. MEYER and her husband, who leave to-day for the West.

Any further wants of this brave family would have at once been supplied by the Swiss Benevolent Society of this city. Your obedient servant,

S. ZOLLINGER,
President of the Swiss Benevolent Society.
NEW YORK, August 5.

Facts by a Practical Man.

TRUXTON, Monday, July 31, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing a request for information from farmers, and having a few moments' time, I will give you something of an idea of the sale of stock and produce here in Cortlandt County, one of the best dairy localities, probably, in the State. Butter has been selling at about 30 cents, not far from that, the whole season, so far as advanced. Cheese, no sales made in this vicinity, so far as I am informed. I sold good lambs (early) at $3 per head last week. Sheep are selling at from $3 to $4; extra, $6 and $7. Cows from $30 to $40, according to quality. WM. KENT.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Perry's Proclamation for Reconstruction—Loyal Citizens Urged to Take the Oath of Allegiance—Elections to be Held According to the Laws of South Carolina.

Whereas, His Excellency, President JOHNSON, has issued his proclamation appointing me (BENJAMIN F. PERRY) Provisional Governor in and for the State of South Carolina, with full power to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention of the State, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of the State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States thereof, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the proclamation of his Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, I, BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of organizing a Provisional Government in South Carolina, restoring civil authority in said State, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that all civil officers in South Carolina, who were in office when the civil government of that State was suspended, in May last, (except those arrested or under prosecution for treason,) shall on taking the oath of allegiance prescribed in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, resume the duties of their offices, and continue to discharge them under the provisional government until further appointments are made.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that it is the duty of all loyal citizens of the State of South Carolina to promptly go forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States, before some magistrate or military officer of the Federal Government, who may be qualified for administering oaths, and such are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made. And such magistrates or officers are hereby required to transmit the originals of such oaths, at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, in the City of Washington, D. C.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that the managers of elections throughout the State of South Carolina will hold an election for members of a State Convention, at their respective precincts, on the first Monday of September next, according to the laws of South Carolina in force before the secession of the State, and that each election district in the State shall elect as many members of the convention as the said district had members of the House of Representatives—the basis of representation being population and taxation. This will give one hundred and twenty-four members to the convention—a number sufficiently large to represent every portion of the State most fully.

Every loyal citizen who has taken the amnesty oath, and not within the excepted classes in the President's proclamation, will be entitled to vote, provided he was a legal voter under the Constitution as it stood prior to the secession of South Carolina. All who are within the excepted classes must take the oath and apply for a pardon, in order to entitle them to vote or become members of the convention.

The members of the convention thus elected on the first Monday in September next, are hereby required to convene in the city of Columbia, on Wednesday, the 13th day of September, 1865, for the purpose of altering or amending the present Constitution of South Carolina, or remodeling or making a new one, which will conform to the great changes which have taken place in that State, and be more in accordance with the republican principles and equality of representation.

And I do further proclaim and make known that the constitution and laws in force in South Carolina, prior to the secession of the State, are hereby made of force under the provisional government, except wherein they may conflict with the provisions of this proclamation. And the judges and chancellors of the State are hereby required to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which appertain to their respective offices, and especially in criminal cases. It will be expected of the Federal military authorities, now in South Carolina, to lend their authority to the civil officers of the provisional government, for the purpose of enforcing the laws and preserving the peace and good order of the State.

And I do further command and enjoin all good and law-abiding citizens of the State to unite in enforcing the laws and bringing to justice all disorderly persons, all plunderers, robbers and mauruders, all vagrant and idle persons who are wandering about without employment or any visible means of supporting themselves.

It is also expected that all former owners of freed persons will be kind to them, and not turn off the children or aged to perish; and the freedmen and women are earnestly enjoined to make contracts, just and fair, for remaining with their former owners.

In order to facilitate, as much as possible, the applications for pardons under the excepted sections of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is stated, for information, that applications must be by petition, stating the exception, and accompanied with the oath prescribed. The petition must be first approved by the Provisional Governor, and then forwarded to the President. The headquarters of the Provisional Governor will be at Greenville, where all communications to him must be addressed.

The newspapers of this State will publish this proclamation until the election for members of the convention.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal. Done at the town of Greenville, this [L. S.] twentieth day of July, in the year of Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

B. F. PERRY.

By the Provisional Governor:
WM. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Letter from Gen. Palmer to the President.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have already, by telegraph, acknowledged your dispatch of yesterday, containing a copy of a dispatch of Mr. PRICE, which states that Provost-Marshals issue "free papers" to negroes indiscriminately. I refer you to my dispatch, in which I say no "free papers" are issued by any officers of this department, which, though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are.

I forward to you my General Orders Nos. 32 and 49. Under these orders many passes have been issued by Provost-Marshals, &c., to negroes, who hold them, and, I am told, in many cases, they regard and act upon them as "free papers."

The reason for issuing Order No. 32 will be found on the face of the order, but the reasons which influenced the Mayor and his friends to apply to me do not. Large numbers of the negroes were then in Louisville, from the surrounding country, who had escaped from or repudiated the authority of their masters.

The Mayor and others desired my approval of a plan they had arranged for the general enforcement of the laws against vagrancy, and the law which forbids slaves to go at large and hire themselves out as free persons. To have enforced these laws would have produced great misery and alarm among the blacks. To leave the negroes in the city would have alarmed the fears of the citizens, who were beforehand taught to think their presence would cause pestilence. They sought to make me responsible for either consequence.

To avoid both, I issued Order No. 32. Under it, over five thousand negroes have crossed the Ohio River at this point alone.

Before the Fourth of July, an impression got abroad among the negroes throughout the State that on that day they would be all made free. Inflamed by this belief, thousands of them left their masters' houses, and came into our posts and different points in the State. Every nook and hiding-place at such places as Camp Nelson, Lexington, Frankfort, Bowling Green, Mumfordville, &c., was filled with them. They were without work or means, and the greater the number and the more destitute they were, the more the people resisted employing them. I was compelled from these causes to issue General Orders No. 49; and the "free papers" referred to in the telegram of Mr. PRICE, are merely the passes issued under that order.

I have been greatly embarrassed in respect to the colored people by the acts and declarations of politicians and presses in the anti-administration interest. They have given the negroes extraordinary ideas of the purposes of the government, by announcing in their speeches and columns that it was the intention of the government to free them all, furnish them with food and clothing, and put them upon an equality with the whites. Invariably a conservative gathering in the neighborhood is followed by a stampede of negroes.

I think, and respectfully submit, that it is impossible, under the existing state of facts here, to enforce the laws of the State in reference to slaves and slavery.

At the beginning of the war, Kentucky had two hundred and thirty thousand slaves. Say	230,000
Our reports show number of negro enlistments	28,818
Estimated number of women and children freed by resolution of Congress of March 3, 1865, 2½ for each man	72,045
	100,863
Balance	129,133
One-half of this residue are presumed to have belonged to rebels, and are therefore free	64,568

From this small number ought still to be taken a per centage for the thousands who have escaped from the State.

For the sake of keeping the small number in subjection to masters, the whole race in the State are most cruelly oppressed and outraged, under color of laws which render freedom to a negro in Kentucky impossible.

I have felt it my duty to give protection to this large free population, as far as possible; but in doing so I have been, on occasions, compelled to do acts which, in effect, greatly impair the tenure of the small number of persons who are still technically masters of slaves. Indeed, it must be admitted that many slaves have left the State under Orders Nos. 32 and 49, (which are inclosed,) and every decision I make in favor of a negro seems to start a host of individual cases which come within the same principle.

In short slavery has no actual existence in Kentucky, and if the constitutional amendment is defeated at the election, the whole active colored population will fly, unless I employ the troops to prevent, and you have not and will not be likely to order that to be done.

To illustrate the effect of any fair rule upon the status of slavery in Kentucky I will advert to the effect of one rule which I am compelled to recognize and observe.

By the laws of Kentucky—laws once, when all were slaves, just enough in their application—all negros were presumed to be slaves. Now a large majority are certainly free. To presume slavery from color alone is contrary to justice; to presume freedom, without regard to color and give protection accordingly, is to end slavery. I am often called upon to afford protection where there is no proof at hand, and am compelled to presume one way or the other.

I submit these difficulties to meet some of the complaints which will probably reach you from the loyal people of Kentucky.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J. M. PALMER, Major-Gen. Com.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *China Telegraph* publishes a curious bit of information. A series of articles have recently appeared in the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, said to be from the pen of Count EULENBERG, in which the establishment of a Prussian Colony in the Chinese Seas is very strongly advocated. The writer wants to create a "German India" after the model of the Netherlands India, and selects Formosa as the most fitting spot. He recommends that two Prussian men-of-war and a large body of skilled artificers should be dispatched to the west coast of Formosa, and there found a colony, first claiming possession of the whole island. As soon as the buildings were completed cultivation would be commenced, and reinforced by troops of emigrants "now lost to Germany," would speedily spread over the whole territory, and, perhaps, cross over into the main land. This notion of founding German colonies is one which has been repeatedly discussed in Germany; but the Prussian Court has scarcely at this moment the means for such undertakings, and will certainly not persuade men who can go to America to betake themselves to a tropical island, to work under sweltering heat amid a hostile race. The idea of a penal settlement, also mooted, is more formidable, but Formosa belongs to the Emperor of China, and England will be scarcely disposed to see his territories taken from him by a power which as yet has no footing in Eastern waters.

— The *Gazette de St. Petersburgh* gives the following additional details of the damage done by the violent storm that passed over the city on the 12th of July: "Fifty vessels, loaded with hay, were moored near the Foutchkow bridge; six of these were sunk and forty were driven against the bridge and the shore of the Petrowski island. A large number of vessels were sunk in the Neva, which, the morning after the tempest, was so covered with floating timber that all traffic by small boats was suspended. Many of the wooden jetties and piers are destroyed. On the Nevka several of the bathing-houses, public and private, have been swept away. All the wooden bridges have been damaged. A steamer of the Taivanö Company was carried away by the current, and sunk opposite the Military Hospital. Nearly all the cellars in the vicinity of the river are inundated. The water covered part of the Vassili Ostrow, the district of old St. Petersburgh and the islands. Roofs, water-pipes, chimneys, shop signs, windows, and street lamps were blown away. At the Admiralty the wires of the telegraph were damaged by the falling of a roof. Happily, no loss of life is reported."

—Another robbery of jewelry, to the value, it is said, of £10,000, has taken place in Manchester. Mr. M'FERRAN is the victim, and it is stated that he locked up his shop on Monday night at 9 o'clock, at which time all was safe. The thieves entered through an iron door which forms the Market-place entrance to an adjoining grocer's shop. Close to the iron door is a staircase which leads to officer in the upper part of the building. One of these offices, on the first floor, is occupied by Messrs. P. M. CRANE & Co., oil manufacturers. In the wall of the front room on the first floor the thieves made a large hole, knocking away the brickwork of the party wall of the grocer's shop and the wall of a Mr. NATHAN's shop. Passing through Mr. NATHAN's workshop, which is on an upper floor, they then knocked away a portion of the single brick wall which divides Mr. NATHAN's shop from Mr. M'FERRAN's. Once in the latter gentleman's premises all was clear before them. A staircase led into the shop, which was well-stocked with valuable articles, from which about six hundred gold and silver watches are missed, besides rings of all descriptions, chains, and other articles of jewelry.

—Abundant details have been received from Naples respecting the freshly uncovered temple of Juno among the recent excavations of Pompeii. Three hundred skeletons were found crowded within that sanctuary, a propitiatory sacrifice being evidently held in the hour they were overwhelmed. The statue of the goddess, with attendant peacock, the tripod in front of the altar, the golden censer, the jewels on the person of the priestess, the rich vessels holding a deposit of animal blood, are the main particulars dwelt on, no chapter in that awful story being more instructive or interesting. The eyes of Juno were of the most vivid enamel, her arms, and her whole person richly decorated with gold trinkets, her gaudy bird resplendent with a cluster of glittering gems. Aromatic ingredients lay calcined within the censer, while gorgeous lamps, and bronze ornaments strewed the tesselated pavement.

— Dr. PRITCHARD has been visited by Dr. NORMAN MCLEOD, and other clergymen, one of whom, according to the information of the Glasgow *Herald*, told him that not a word of his confession was believed out of doors, and that he (the Minister himself) was equally credulous. The prisoner, it is said, then lay back, and, looking calmly toward the ceiling of his cell, expressed himself to the effect that he had often wondered why Christ, while on earth, had experienced such difficulty in dealing with unbelievers, but that after the Minister's remark he was not now surprised. On another occasion, it is said, that he began railing at his trial, and finding fault with the Judge and his leading counsel who, he said, he believed were in league with the Crown authorities. On being reminded that a person in his position should not give vent to such expressions, we are told that he made a remark to the effect that he could ascend the scaffold with a smile upon his face.

—Recently the Empress EUGENIE, accompanied by the Minister of the Interior, visited the portion of the prison of St. Lazare reserved for young girls. Her Majesty examined the cells, workshop, refectory, kitchens, and bakery, everywhere making inquiries of the young prisoners as to the cause of their detention and the manner in which they were treated. In the infirmary a touching scene occurred. Her Majesty having been informed that a young girl, long suffering from consumption was at her last moments, visited the bedside of the sufferer to receive her final wishes, and joined in the prayers of the Sisters of Charity who act as nurses. Her Majesty's visit lasted two hours and a half.

—A Florence correspondent writes: "Some very curious documents belonging to MICHAEL ANGELO are now for sale in this city; there is the original contract between the great sculptor and LEO X. for the facing of the church of San Lorenzo; several receipts for money from CLEMENT VII. and LEO X.; a correspondence about his own epitaph in Santa Croce, &c. The owner is willing to sell them for 2,000f. to the municipality, so that they should remain in MICHAEL ANGELO's native city. An enterprising person has just established the Florence *Times* in the new capital, and it would stand a fair chance of success could we but obtain English compositors, but the mistakes are so ludicrous and plentiful that I fear it will have but a short life."

—"Outlawry" in New South Wales has recovered its highest signification. Weary of the impunity enjoyed by bushrangers, the local Legislature has passed an act authorizing the police to call upon noted bushrangers by proclamation to surrender within a given time. If they fail to obey, they are outlawed, and any person whatever is authorized to shoot them down wherever found. The act is said to be producing the best effect, the colonists being afraid to shoot the criminals except when directly attacked by them, lest they should themselves be brought to trial. The bushranger was, in fact, in the position of an English fox—quite safe unless the hounds were after him; now he is in that of a wolf—liable to be shot, whether engaged in crime or not. It must be remembered that these men are all murderers, and as reckless of human life as Italian brigands.

—GARIBALDI has written the following letter, in answer to the invitation of the Mayor of Ravenna to be present at the ceremony of interring the bones of DANTE:

CAPRERA, July 4.

ESTEEMED SIR: I am deeply grateful for your invitation, made to me in the name of the municipal representative of Ravenna. I heartily thank you, but I cannot now comply with the wish you express, also my own, that I should be among you to offer my tribute of respect to the divine poet. You have the sacred trust of guarding the bones of DANTE, an eternal protest against the Papacy which would have them buried. The custodians of the sepulchre of DANTE will, therefore, reject any reconciliation with the butchers of Rome. Believe me ever yours,

(Signed) GARIBALDI.

—"A fossil man," says the *Abeille Bugey* "has just been dug up in a bed of drift between Veyziat and Oyonnax, near Nantua (Ain.) The body was found in an inverted posture, but the bones did not adhere together, and were brought out one by one. The matter will probably be brought before the Academy of Sciences."

—The official accounts published by the French railway authorities state the number of persons killed at the late collision of trains near Rognoc to have been three. We read in the *Times* that "a distinguished member of the Marseilles bar" has written to the *Courrier de Lyon* to contradict this statement. He declares that twelve persons were killed outright, and seventy-four wounded, many of whom must die. The daughter of the Prefect of the Var, he adds, suffered amputation of both legs. It the facts stated by this "distinguished member of the Marseilles bar" are correct, it is difficult to imagine how the railway authorities could have hoped to suppress the truth by such an audacious and purposeless misstatement.

—Another dizzy Alpine height has been won by the prowess and endurance of a member of the Alpine Club. The Aiguille Verte, called the Aguille Argentiére in some maps, rearing its needle-like crest to the height of 13,432 feet, has been surmounted by Mr. WHYMPER, accompanied by a guide from Zermatt and another from the Oberland. The difficulties of climbing this peak are only second to those attending the still virgin Matterhorn. Mr. WHYMPER had tried three times before. Indeed, nothing short of an eagle could be expected to attain the summit of such a precipice as the Aiguille Verte.

—A fire occurred lately at the British Museum, and we are sorry to hear that serious damage was done. The fire, origin unknown, broke out in the binders' workshops, in which a certain number of books and manuscripts were under repair; among others the Anglo-Saxon manuscript known as Pope GREGORY the Great's "Pastorale." This very important MS. was given by ALFRED the Great to PLEGMUND, Archbishop of Canterbury. Every one will be grieved to hear that it was destroyed by the fire. Several other manuscripts were injured, but not, it is to be hoped, beyond the power of repair.

—The great Roman prize for musical composition has been unanimously awarded to M. LENEPVEU, after the cantatas of the four candidates had been performed in one of the salons of the Conservatoire. The jury consisted of the first musical authorities of France, and its decision in favor of the above-mentioned was given without consultation or hesitation. M. LENEPVEU is a young lawyer, who, only a short while ago, abandoned his calling, much against the will and advice of his family, in order to devote himself exclusively to the study of music, toward which he felt irresistibly drawn.

— The *Siècle* contains in its weekly summary of news and criticism the following paragraph: "A rumor of sad import has been in circulation for the last few days, to the effect that the illustrious orator M. BERRYER is obliged to sell his property of Augerville, where he has spent so many years of his private life. Lord BROUGHAM, it is said, contemplates purchasing that property—not, however, with the intention of dispossessing its former owner, who would continue to live as heretofore on his little domain. An act of this kind would be as honorable to the former Lord High Chancellor of England as to the great French orator."

— The young bear brought over by ABD-EL-KADER to Paris belongs, it appears, to his interpreter, M. HECQUARD, who intends to present it to the Jardin des Plantes. It was taken in Bithynia. It appears that during the night it wakes all the inmates of the Hotel Byron by its howlings, and that ABD-EL-KADER is very anxious to get rid of it as soon as possible. The two Circassian girls who also accompanied the Emir are, it is said, very beautiful. One of them is dark and the other is fair, the oldest of them is but 14, and they cost 16,000 francs (£840.)

—Science has sustained a loss in the death of M. SILBERMANN, curator of the Museum of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, at Paris, and a member of the Council of the Société d'Encouragement. M. SILBERMANN was well known as the inventor of several improvements in scientific apparatus, and also, in conjunction with M. FAVRE, as the author of an elaborate investigation on the latent heat of vapors. His death took place in Paris, in his 59th year.

—A ball was given recently at Melbourne to commemorate the opening of the railway from that place to Echuca, and, as we are informed by the Australian journals, the arrangements were on the most elaborate scale, and everything was done to insure the comfort of the visitors. As a proof of this we read that a number of first-class carriages, which were drawn up alongside the platform, "formed convenient dressing-rooms for the ladies."

—The intelligence has been received of the total destruction by fire of the Swedish town of Carlstad, the capital of the province of Wermland. Of the public and private buildings in the town only three remain—the bishop's residence, the hospital and the prison—all the rest, including the cathedral, being nothing but a heap of smoking ruins, the population of about 5,000 being left without a roof to cover them. Few lives, however, were lost.

—A story is current that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, happening to meet Col. DAWKINS lately, held out his hand, in order to show that he had no private animosity against that officer. Col. DAWKINS, however, failing to appreciate the courtesy, turned away. We hear that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE has been served with a notice to appear as defendant in a civil action brought against him by Col. DAWKINS.

—"A new cuirassed frigate," says the *Toulonnais*, "is about to be built at Cherbourg, to be called the *Jeanne d'Arc*. In the French navy it will replace the old frigate of the same name, which will be turned into a floating magazine. The new ship will have a spur of conical form, will be iron-plated throughout, and be armed with heavy ordnance."

—A piece of antique church plate of remarkable execution has just been discovered at Toulon in pulling down an old Roman building. It consists of a vessel for holy water suspended by chains to a holy spirit with extended wings, the whole being in massive silver *repoussé*. This work of art belongs to the earliest ages of Christianity.

—Letters from Hamburg announce the death at Bagneres of Mr. CARLE HEINE, the only surviving partner of the well-known banking firm of SALOMON HEINE. The house, according to the instructions left by the deceased, will proceed with the liquidation of its affairs. It is reported that Mr. CARLE HEINE leaves a fortune of above £2,500,000.

— The students of the University of Liege have conceived the idea of an association between the youthful members of universities in all countries. They invite all students to an international congress to be held at Liege from the 27th October to the 1st November next, inclusive.

—A West Indian paper professes to know of a sovereign remedy for diphtheria. Here is the recipe: "Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, draw the smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the nostrils."

—VICTOR HUGO is at present finishing a novel, in two volumes, entitled, "*Les Travailleurs de la Mer.*" It is a study of the manners of the coast population of Jersey, Guernsey, and the other Channel islands.

PERSONAL.

—The Huntingdon, N. J. *Republican* learns that a petition will be presented to the United States Senate, at its next session, protesting against the validity of the election, by our Legislature, of Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON as United States Senator. The grounds are that he did not receive the votes of a majority of the joint meeting. The provision of the constitution is as follows: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof." Under this provision it has everywhere and always been held, until this election of Mr. STOCKTON, that a majority, not merely a plurality, was necessary to a choice. A majority of the joint meeting voted against him. There were 81 members of the joint meeting, all being present. Of these, 40 voted for Mr. STOCKTON, 37 for Mr. TEN EYCK, and Ex-Gov. VROOM, Col. WALL, Hon. H. S. LITTLE and Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN each received one vote. If this election is valid, a time may come when less than one-fourth of the Legislature may elect officers. The joint meeting is composed of 81 members, and instead of six candidates, sixty may be voted for for Senator. If forty can elect when there forty-one opposed, then three votes can elect, although there were seventy-eight votes opposed to the candidate elected, but so divided that no other candidate has received more than two. If the Senate shall decide that the election is not valid, of course the seat will be vacant, and to be filled by the next Legislature.

—A correspondent, writing from Richmond, put an old story in a new shape, as follows: "A modest young country girl, on applying to one of our relief agents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. "No, indeed, sir!" was her terrified reply; "I never swore in all my life." "But you must take the oath, my good girl," said the agent, "or I cannot give you the rations." "No, indeed, I can't sir," said the girl; "mother always taught me never to swear." The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden as pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until, overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between necessity and the high sense of moral duty, she stammered out, with downcast lids, "Well, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing, d—n the Yankees!"

—Mrs. DIX in Seaforth, C. W., eloped with a young chap some time ago, but subsequently repented and returned to her husband and babies. The very moral women of that town, who have no patience with repentant wrong-doers, recently got together, and ordered Mrs. DIX to leave within ten days or be ridden on a rail with a costume of tar and feathers. They further stated: "Should you afterward be found within the boundaries of Seaforth, you will then be made to walk the streets naked and be scourged with the rod of Moses. No women of ill-fame are allowed to reside within our city." So Mrs. DIX went out into the world disgraced, and the moral matrons smoothed their aprons and felt comfortable.

—A large number of missionaries and members of mission families connected with the American Board, arrived at this port on the 24th ult., viz: Rev. Dr. C. V. A. VAN DYCK, Mrs. VAN DYCK, Mr. EDWARD VAN DYCK, Miss THOMPSON, daughter of Rev. Dr. WM. THOMPSON, and an Arab compositor from Beirut; Rev. M. D. SANDERS, Mrs. SANDERS and five children, Mrs. WARD, widow of the late Dr WARD, and two children of Rev. E. P. HASTINGS, from Ceylon; Rev. H. S. TAYLOR, Mrs. TAYLOR and two children, with four children of other families from the Madura mission.

—ROBERT H. IVES, of Providence, R. I., has given to the Redwood Library, of Newport, several hundred volumes of valuable books, including Audubon's Birds of America, Nicholson's Encyclopedia of Architecture, Smith's Dictionaries, North American Sylvia, Milman's Christianity, Lodge's Portraits, Rebellion Record, Eliot's Debates on the Federal Constitution, National Portrait Gallery, Knight's London, Knight's Popular History of England, Wilson's Tales of the Border, &c.

—The Newark *Advertiser* says: "We understands that a number of our citizens have contributed about $7,000, to purchase a house for Rev. WM. H. GARLAND, who, while Chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, was wounded in the spinal column in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and disabled for life. Rev. Mr. GARLAND has been for some months an inmate of the United States Hospital, of this city, and is only able to move about with the aid of crutches."

—While a son of Mr. STEPHEN BASTIAN, of East Galena, Ill., was carrying together some sheaves of wheat a few days since, a rattlesnake crawled from one of the sheaves, entered the boy's pantaloons at the waistband, and following down, made its exit at his foot. The boy and some companions who happened to be near by attacked the reptile and killed it. The spoils amounted to three rings and a button. That will do for a "snake story."

—WILLIAM MCPHERSON's name was lately published as among the dead at Andersonville. It seems from the Canadian papers that he formerly worked as a printer in Canada. He left the place where he was employed some months since, and instead of going home to his family came to the States and enlisted. The announcement of his death is the first news his wife has heard from him since his mysterious disappearance.

—The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes the following:

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are requested to meet in Columbus, Ga., Aug. 16, for consultation. The several annual conferences are requested to hold their regular sessions the coming Fall and Winter, and elect their delegates to the General Conference, to commence April 1, 1866. The place to be announced hereafter.

—Mrs. H. W. ROBINSON, wife of a lawyer of this city, was instantly killed on July 27, at Worcester, Otsego County. The horses attached to the carriage in which she was riding took fright and overturned the vehicle, inflicting injuries which proved fatal. Mr. ROBINSON and his son were severely but not fatally injured at the same time.

—At Berkley, Md., a young colored man, who had been paying attentions to an unwilling colored girl, recently asked her for the last time if she would marry him. She said she would not, when he held up a piece of paper, remarking, "This is your death warrant." He immediately drew a revolver, and fired twice, killing both her and himself.

—Some months since Dr. COLBURN, at Leighton, Michigan, kissed a lady named BRIGHT, whose husband was in the army. She resented it, and informed her husband of the insult when he came home. The husband vowed vengeance, and meeting the offender soon after shot him with a revolver and killed him. He then fled, and has not been arrested.

—Dr. JAMES M. BATES, of Yarmouth, formerly Superintendent of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, Me., and at one time a Representative in Congress of the Third District, on Thursday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, by a family festival, in which a large number of his descendants and other relatives participated.

—J. P. BROPHY is out with another card. He says: Mr. WEICHMAN says he is coming here, and, by implication, has threatened to have me put in the Old Capitol. I hereby challenge him to come to Washington and appear before a court of justice, as I am determined that he shall appear as defendant, if he fail to show himself in the character of prosecutor.

—Mrs. BARBARA BAUSINGER, who lives in Syracuse, very foolishly undertook a few days since to make the kitchen fire burn better by throwing on it kerosene from a lamp she held in her hand. The consequences were as might have been expected. An explosion followed, and Mrs. BAUSINGER was fatally burned.

The levee to Admiral FARRAGUT, at Rye Beach, N. H., on Monday evening, July 11, was most brilliant and successful. The affair was in charge of Messrs. A. A. Marsh, C. W. Wooly and J. F. Miller, of Cincinnati; A. Sigourney Bird, Joseph Dorr and F. L. Nichols, of Boston; and J. E. Rider, of Portsmouth.

—Some rowdies at New Boston, (Sandersfield, Mass.,) recently expressed their dislike for the lady school teacher of the village by breaking into her schoolroom and daubing it with manure and tar, suggestively leaving some feathers in the middle of the floor.

—Hon. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, author of several Southern biographies, including the *Life of Gen. John A. Quitman*, of Mississippi, and for some time connected with the New-Orleans press, has been visiting in that city. His residence is beyond Rigolets on the Mississippi coast.

—There were reports at Matamoras a few days since that MAGRUDER and PRICE had been captured while trying to escape to Mexico. The *Ranchero* thinks PRICE smart enough to take care of himself, and that nothing but a pretty woman could catch MAGRUDER.

— Rev. Dr. KNOX, of Western New-York, has been appointed one of ten clergymen, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to inquire into the condition of churches in East Tennessee. He has not as yet fully decided whether he will accept.

—A soldier named SULLIVAN, who had just been discharged from the hospital at Worcester, Mass., was instantly killed by falling from the platform of the train on which he was returning home. He had $1,100 on his person.

—The prisoners in the Ballston jail, the other evening, seized the turnkey, stripped him naked, distributed his clothes among themselves, and locked him up in a cell. They then left—eight in number. Two were subsequently caught.

—They are making great preparations in Galena, Ill., for the reception of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The committees of arrangement, which are to provide for everything, from carriages and invitations to fireworks and powder, in the *Gazette* fill over a column.

—L. J. JENNINGS, the successor of MACKAY as correspondent of the London *Times*, was in Buffalo recently as the guest of Gen. HARVEY. Mr. THURLOW WEED was the guest of the General at the same time.

—The heaviest incomes in Wayne County, Indiana, are those of R. MORRISON, Sr., $27,437; J. L. MORRISON $27,437, C. F. COFFIN $26,455, A. H. BLANCHARD $12,995, J. S. WAYNE $12,247, and F. B. HUNT $31,595.

—Great preparations are in progress to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Vt., at that place, Aug. 16. Dr. CHAPIN, of this city, is to deliver the oration.

—Maj.-Gen. HASTINGS DOYLE, the future Governor of Nova Scotia, left Montreal by boat, July 31, for Quebec, in company with Major-Gen. Sir JOHN MICHEL, on a visit to His Excellency Lord MONCK.

—Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is quite unwell, and has been obliged to recall some of his engagements to speak in Kentucky during the canvass now in progress.

—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, son of the late Senator CRITTENDEN, and formerly a Major-General in the rebel army, has returned to Louisville, Ky., repentant.

—Miss LOUISIA SIMPSON jumped from the ferry-boat *Thomas Collyer* while it was going from Alexandria to Washington, and was drowned. Cause, disappointed love.

—Prof. HARRIS, of Bangor, Me., has declined accepting the Professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Department of Yale College, which has been tendered him.

—HIRAM MORRILL, son of JEREMIAH MORRILL, of Barnstead, N. H., committed suicide last week. He was about 22 years of age, and was to be married the next day.

—It is said that Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER is going out with Capt. FISKE's expedition to conquer the Crow Indians.

—Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, is in very reduced circumstances. So are the heads of many of the first families. Verdict, served right.

—Rev. Dr. CHAPIN preaches in Portland, Me., every Sunday, to crowded congregations. That is what he calls "taking a vacation."

—A soldier, with but five cents in his pocket, committed suicide at Bethel, Me., on Sunday, July 30. His name was JOHN BALLOU.

—Dr. PEEBLES has been appointed Collector for the Port of Galveston, Texas.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

DIED.

CAMPEN.—At South Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 4, FREDERICK LEWIS, son of Ernest A. and Fannie Campen, aged 4 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Lewis J. Bridgman, Esq., Emery-st., between Monticello and Bergen avs.

FORSTER.—On the 5th inst., at his late residence, No. 199 West 18th-st., ISAAC FORSTER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Allen and Eighteenth st. Churches, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Eighteenth-st. M. E. Church, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Pleasantville for interment.

GEIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 4, EMILY LETITIA CRADDOCK, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Craddock, and wife of John Geis, aged 19 years and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No 399 3d-av., on Sunday, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

HOLLANDE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 5, FERDINAND HOLLANDE, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., after a painful illness, WALTER MCLEOD, infant son of Mary Teresa and John McLeod Murphy.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 118th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PRYER.—At Huguenot Springs, N. J., on Friday evening, 4th inst., GEORGIE LOUISE, only child of George and Albertine Pryer, aged 1 year, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 456 7th-av., on Monday afternoon, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CURTIS.—At Newark, N. J., on the 4th inst., from injuries received on the Morris and Essex Railroad on the 2d inst., DAVID STURGES, second son of Morgan L. and Sylvia M. Curtis, aged 11 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of David B. Sturges, No. 347 High-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre-st. depot on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

SYMS.—SARAH ANNE, infant daughter of John G. and Louisa G. Syms, aged 2 weeks and 5 days.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, West Hoboken, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Aug. 4, Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS, late of Coalbrook Dale, England, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attend her funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 175 Avenue O.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—The Pastor will preach a funeral discourse by the request of Miss Kirkman previous to her death, at the corner of Madison and Catharine sts., SABBATH, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. Concert of prayer for seamen at 7¾ P. M. Preaching corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.; at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av.—Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG Jr. will preach on both occasions. This church will be open for divine service, during the month of August, at the hours above stated.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION, DEEPLY INTERESTING between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, SUNDAY, at 3 and 8 o'clock P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. Subjects—*Is Spiritualism True? Did Christ Rise from the Dead?* Prof. MATTISON will exhibit wooden spirits and expose their tricks.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.—The rooms of the Association will be open every Sunday during the present month from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The reading room and library are free to young men.

L. B. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be open for Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING throughout the month of August, at 10½ o'clock. The Holy Communion will be administered on Sunday next, the 6th inst.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject: *Sermon for Young Men.* Sacrament after morning service. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st.—Rev. T. A EATON, Rector.—This church will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and for prayers at 5 o'clock P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. Dr. LUNDY, of Canada West, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and the Rev. S. A. DEALY in the evening. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Mr. CHAS. PARTRIDGE will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, on the *Errors of the Old Religion, and the Fundamental and Processes of the New Religion.* Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. W. H. GARLAND, Chaplain United States Army, will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville. Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector. Morning service at 10½ A. M., and evening prayer (until September) at 5 P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½, on *The Progress of Sin*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of the Israelites in Egypt.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises in this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by the choir of two hundred children.

PROFESSOR UPPSON, OF HAMILTON College, will deliver a Sermon, addressed to young men, at 10½ A. M., in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

REV. W. VARY, OF DOVER, N. H., will preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—REV. DR. POST, of St. Louis, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts., will be reopened for Divine Service next SABBATH, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M.

EUREKA! EUREKA! EUREKA!

BISCUITS, CRACKERS AND WAFERS.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

F. A. KENNEDY'S extra fine Biscuits, Crackers and Wafers, viz.:

Cream Biscuit, | Cold Water Crackers,
Wine Biscuit, | Butter Crackers,
Soda (extra) Biscuit, | Pic-nic Crackers,
Pilot Bread, (extra,) | Oyster Crackers,
Graham Wafers, | Boston (extra) Crackers.
Ginger Snaps (extra.)

These are the best stocked Biscuits and Crackers ever offered to the market. They are no novelty to hundreds of our first families, first-class hotels, banks and insurance companies, they having used them for several years. They have only to be used to be esteemed. For the benefit of consumers we will state that they are sold by the following first-class grocers in New-York City:

Richard Murphy, Broadway. | Tilford & Co., 4th-av.
Wm. S. Corwin & Co., B'way | F. A. Horner, 4th-av.
Benj. V. Moise, Broadway. | B. S. Haviland, 4th-av.
Kelly & Co., Broadway. | C. Fowler, 6th-av.
Savage & Son, Broadway. | Griffin & Co., 6th-av.
W. H. Haslett, 8th-av. | L. Higgins, 6th-av.
Houston & Steinle, 8th-av.

Van Zandt, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; W. Best, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; Scranton, Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Sutton, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Haskins, Hicks-st., Brooklyn; Champney & Son, Henry-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the following first-class grocers in the following cities: Wm. Whitty, Atwater & Carter, Salmon & Davell, Newark, N. J.; J. C. Harden, Orange, N. J.; J. De Mott & Co., Englewood, N. J.; R. T. Ogden, J. Newcomb, J. O. Pierson, Elizabeth, N. J.; Carpenter & Bros., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Geo. Storrs, Hudson, N. Y.; J. H. H. Chapman, Newburgh, N. Y.; Thompson, Black & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; Jas. R. Webb, Philadelphia, Penn.; King & Burchell, Washington, D. C.

The trade will be supplied at liberal rates. Terms (net cash.) The increased demand for this most pure and healthful food has obliged us to enlarge our facilities for manufacturing; therefore, as we now have the means of supplying the trade to almost any extent, we have been induced to give them more general publicity.

For shipping they are put up in sealed tins, kegs, half-barrels, or barrels. Having no connection with any other manufacturer, all orders must be addressed to

F. A. KENNEDY, Manufacturer,
Cambridgeport, Mass.,
or JOSEPH N. KING, Agent,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—CHRISTIANS whose churches are closed will find comfortable seats and evangelical preaching in the Chapel of Messiah's Church, 7th-av., near 11th-st. Preaching afternoon and evening, by Rev. J. T. LANNING. Seats free to all.

HEAVEN AND HELL—THEIR NATURE AND LOCATION.—This will be the subject of discourse by "the Prophet Snow," on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 685 Broadway. Seats free.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 5, 1865.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107	100	At. Mail S. Co......	165
50,000	do..................	107¼	60	Brunswick Land...	11¾
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	200	Erie Railway........	90¼
20,000	do......2d call	105⅝	100	do..................	90⅜
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	do..................	90½
	New Issue......	105	100	do..................	90⅜
1,500	do..................	104⅞	200	do......2d call	90⅛
1,500	U.S.5s, 10-40s..C.	97⅛	100	do..........s10	90
25,000	do..................	97¼	500	do..................	90
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Hudson Riv. R....	113¼
	First Series....	99¼	100	do..........s15	113
44,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	Reading R.........	107
	Second Series..	99¼	700	do..................	107⅛
12,000	Missouri 6s......	71¾	200	do..........b10	107⅛
8,000	do..................	72	30	do..................	106
3,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83...	95	500	do......2d call	106⅜
5,000	Alt.&T.H.2dPref	75	50	Erie R. Pref........	87
1,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	81	300	Mich. S.&N. I.R....	66⅛
10,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d...	88	100	do..........b10	66⅜
3,000	Amer. Gold......	143⅝	200	do......2d call	66⅛
1,100	do..................	143½	15	Ill. Cen. R..........	126¼
10	Bk. of America....	136	300	Cleve. & Pitts......	70⅜
18	Am. Exchange Bk.	116	100	do......2d call	70⅛
28	Mechanics' Bank..	110	300	Chi. & N. W........	28
10	Metropolitan Bank	114	400	do..................	28⅛
20	West. U. Teleg'h..	73	500	do..................	28⅛
100	Chic.& N.W.Pr....	63⅛	400	do..................	28⅛
500	do..................	63¼	400	do..........s30	28
50	do..................	63⅛	400	do......2d call	28⅛
100	do..................	63⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R....	108⅛
100	do..........b10	63⅜	100	P.,Ft.W. & C.2 dc'll	97⅛
50	do..................	62⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R........	92⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....	65⅛
200	Erie Railway.......	89	100	do..........s3	65⅛
300	do..................	88⅞	200	do..................	65⅜
100	do..........s3	88⅞	200	do..........b5	65⅜
400	do..................	88⅞	100	do..........b4	65⅜
100	do..........c	88⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts......	69⅜
100	do..........s30	88⅞	100	do..........s15	69⅛
100	do..........b3	88¾	200	Chic. & R. I........	108¼
300	do..................	88⅝	100	do..........b10	108¼
100	do..........s3	88⅛	100	do..........s10	108
100	do..........c	88⅝	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr..s3	62
100	Reading R.........	105⅞	100	do..........c	62¼
400	do..................	106	200	do..................	62⅛
200	do..................	106⅛	300	do..........b3	62⅛
200	Chi. & N. W........	27⅞	300	do..................	62⅛
100	do..........b3	28	200	Cum. Coal Co......	42⅜

SATURDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The demand for money from the Brokers was rather more active than usual for Saturday, and the rate full 7 ₩ cent. The price of Gold was weaker than on Friday, although the Customs demand for the two days is equal to $1,100,000, and for the whole week $2,951,432. It is believed that the Treasury continues to sell a portion of its daily receipts to keep the accumulation of Gold in its coffers within reasonable limits, as well as to turn a portion of the surplus Customs into currency to pay the 15th August interest on $300,000,000 7-30 ₩ cents.

The Stock Market was firmer on Government Gold-bearing Stocks, and opened steady on the Railways, but at a later hour the latter fell off on the talk of an active Money market and the apprehension of its continuance next week. In the afternoon, Erie Common Stock sold on the street, ex dividend, as the transfers closed at 3 o'clock. The following general quotations were made:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s........	97	97	N. West Pref....	63⅛	62⅝
U. S. 5-20s..........	106	106¼	Rock Island......	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central....	93⅛	92½	Fort Wayne.......	98	97⅛
Erie..................	90⅜	86*	Cumb'land Coal.	42⅛	42⅜
Hudson..............	112⅞	112¼	Quicksilver......	57	57
Reading.............	107⅜	106¾	Mariposa.........	12¼	12¼
Mich. Southern..	67⅛	66	Canton............	39	39
Illinois Central..	126¼	126	Atlantic Mail....	156	155
Mich Central.....	108	108	Brunswick........	11⅜	11⅜
Pittsburgh........	71	70⅛	Ohio Certificates	25¼	24⅜
Northwest........	28⅛	28	American Gold..	143⅝	143⅜

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'..........	110	Chatham............	126
America.............	136	Bank of N. America..	107
City.................	180	Irving.............	107
Phenix..............	103	Metropolitan.......	114
Tradesmen's.........	126	Shoe and Leather....	102
Butchers' & Drovers'.	120	Corn Exchange......	106¼
Merchants' Exch'ge..	100	Continental.........	92
Commerce...........	104	Manf. & Merchants'..	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	101	Central National....	104½
Mercantile..........	126	Fourth National.....	100¾
American Exchange..	115	Ninth National......	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	94	Han. & St. Jos. L. G....	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	87	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Del. L. & W. 1st mort...	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con, 1876.	102	Del. L. & W. 2d mort...	103
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68.....	101¾	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds..	60
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879...	103½	Galena & Chi. ex........	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883...	100½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.....	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	94	N. J. Cen. 2d mort......	104
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102½
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st.M '77	93	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	95
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69......	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	87
Hud. R.7s,2ds S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort...	70
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72......	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	35
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts...	108	Chic. & Alt. S. F.......	96
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68.	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Mich.S.&N.I. S.F.7 ₩c.	90	Chi. & Alton Income...	87
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc..	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	81		

The Specie export of the week is only $21,108.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $10,599,459 91, including for Customs, $580,000; on account of Loan, $130,000; Payments, $10,309,550 63; Balance, $60,940,689 48.

FROM CHICAGO.

Weather and Crops—Dental Association—The State Fair.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 31, 1865.

The great, or at least one great object of interest with us for a few weeks past, has been the state of the weather, as connected with its relations to the growing crops. While June was the warmest month of that name we have had for years—some say twenty—July, on the contrary, has been the coldest and wettest. There has been but eight days upon which rain has not fallen during some portion of the twenty-four hours, including to-day, yesterday and Saturday, which were the only three consecutive pleasant days during the month. On a majority of the days the rain has fallen in drenching showers, such as we might expect during the wet season in the tropics. Were I to judge from a single experiment I made, I should put the amount of rain fallen during the month at twenty inches. The streams and swamps are full, resembling more their usual October appearance, than otherwise. Vegetation, instead of being dried up and burnt, as is usual at this season, is most luxuriant.

Of course such a long-continued series of rains could not be without injurious effects upon those of our crops which mature in this month. But the drouth of June had so parched the earth as to render it capable of absorbing a large quantity of water, thus rendering the damage much less than it would otherwise have been. As there are two parties interested in the condition of the crops, in opposite ways, and as these are busy in publishing and circulating reports favoring their respective and opposite interests, it is difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the actual state of the case. For instance, the *Tribune* publishes daily, accounts purporting to come from various sections of the West, in the aggregate highly favorable to large crops, and giving the idea that the damage inflicted by the rain will not be to the extent to materially reduce the general average. On the other hand, the *Journal* is daily croaking. It has the appearance of one being in the interest of the grain Bears and the other of the Bulls, on 'Change. My opinion is, from what I can gather from observation and from private letters and from public sources of information, that while there will be much loss, the crop saved will at least be an average one. Much of the wheat has "sprouted, after being cut, which of course greatly injures its quality, at least. The rain has been quite general in this State, extending two hundred and fifty miles south and west to the Mississippi and thence across into Iowa.

On the whole, I come to the conclusion that there is no call for the semi-panic which has been attempted by the speculators, and the consequent rise in the price of grain. Two days of fair weather, with the prospect of its continuance, has already caused a decline. Unless there is an early frost the corn crop will be magnificent, while of old corn the country is yet full. I think the grain speculators have got bit—at least I hope they have. In England, such a continuation of rain would have been fatal; but, "No pent up, &c., contracts our powers." Even we of Illinois have four hundred miles of latitude, and it never happens that there is a crop failure through the entire extent of the State.

This body was in session in this city last week. Quite a large number of the profession were in attendance from various parts of the Union. The discussions and papers read upon this specialty were valuable, many of them, and will tend to advance knowledge on this particular subject. Dentists are noted, almost as much as musicians, I believe, for their want of harmony where there are more than one in a locality. This peculiarity was not absent from the meeting of the association, as many [illegible] testified. An able lecture upon the rise and progress of dentistry, as a specialty, was delivered by Dr. BRAINARD, of Rush Medical College, of this city. The next session was appointed for Boston. There were many able and scientific men in the association, and the proceedings gave good evidence of progress in this important profession.

Nearly ten thousand troops have arrived here during the week, mostly from the Army of the Tennessee, which is now entirely broken up. Two regiments came which show the havoc made by war. One, a Wisconsin regiment, was composed of seven skeletons, which had been consolidated into one, and the Sixty-fifth Illinois, with five, and yet there were only about 1,000 men in each. Gen. ORD and Staff were here on Thursday on a tour of inspection. There are only four sick rebels left at Camp Douglas. The camp is being dismantled, and already the Quartermaster has commenced selling off the material no longer needed. A military post is to be established at Marquette, on Lake Superior, the scene of the late disturbances.

Great preparations are being made for the accommodation of the State Fair, which is to be held in this city in September. Its location will be west of Camp Douglas, on the race-course, about three miles south of the centre of the city. The city railway has extended its track to the grounds, so that there will be cheap facilities for reaching it. A part of the fair buildings—Floral Hall—which was 96 by 320 feet, has been purchased, and is now being put up on the grounds. From present indications the fair will be a successful one.

After considerable discussion in the Executive Committee, the funds realized by the recent fair have been disposed of as follows: Christian Commission, $50,000; Sanitary Commission, $80,000; Soldiers' Home, $80,000. Notwithstanding there are about fifty persons employed in the delivery of letters in this city, the weekly advertised list numbers between three and four thousand names. The health of the city continues favorable, notwithstanding the bad weather and other local causes which it was feared would create unusual sickness. There is considerable building going on in the city just now, and residences are scarce and hard to be got by new comers. Business is good for the season, and money is plenty. There has been much excitement in the grain market during the week, and the transactions have been large, mostly on speculative account. There is a large quantity of corn in the country, but holders are waiting for better prices. The contraband highwines, &c., seized here in second hands, have been delivered up to "innocent parties" in accordance with the recent decision of the commissioner.

Remarks on the Address of Bishop Wilmer to the Clergy and Laity of Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the above address was published in yesterday's TIMES, and is suggestive of some grave reflections, perhaps you may allow some space for their consideration.

Bishop WILMER was consecrated during the rebellion. The "promise of conformity" which was taken by the Bishops who consecrated him, they having been ordained before the rebellion, reads thus in the book of Common Prayer: "In the name of God, Amen. I, N., chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in N., do promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. So help me God, through Jesus Christ." The probability is that the Bishops who ordained Bishop WILMER departed from their own "promise of conformity" in his case, by altering his promise into one of conformity to the Church in the Confederate States.

It is a serious question whether such a departure was not as a matter of dry ecclesiastical law, without precedent, and unauthorized. The ground of ecclesiastical independence in this country, as stated in the preface of the Prayer-book, is that it "was necessarily included" in the fact that "in the course of Divine Providence these American States became independent with respect to civil government." No such ground can be alleged in favor of the ecclesiastical independence of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the late so-called Confederate States. Bishop WILMER, therefore, has no *status* as a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and, judging from the *animus* and matter of his address, there is an urgent appeal to that Church to appoint a Bishop in his vacant diocese.

The melancholy word-catching to which Bishop WILMER descends, in order to avoid a solemn office of the church, as set forth in its form of prayer "for the President of the United States and all in civil authority," demands more than a passing notice. His most fitting rebuke is in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer, which reads thus: "The attention of this church was in the first place drawn to those alterations in the Liturgy which became necessary in the prayers for our civil rulers, in consequence of the Revolution. And the principal care herein was to make them conformable to what ought to be the proper end of all such prayers, namely: that 'Rulers may have grace, wisdom and understanding to execute justice and to maintain truth,' and that the people 'may lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty.'"

In opposition to this Catholic and Apostolic declaration, as to the proper end of all such prayers, it is intellectually mortifying to read the following extract from Bishop WILMER'S address:

"Now the church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer, 'all civil authority,' and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remark in the circular, 'we may yield a true allegiance to and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a government founded upon force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity,' &c. When the civil authority shall be restored, it will be eminently proper for the church to resume the use of that form of prayer which has been established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and which has for so many years constituted a part of her liturgy."

The prayer about which the Bishop so painfully cavils reads as follows:

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the High and Mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endue them plenteously with Heavenly gifts. Grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and, finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This is a prayer for rulers personally, and invokes for them only such gifts and blessings as it is the office and ministry of the Church to declare and illustrate; yet Bishop WILMER confounds it with prayer in behalf of government, and because military government is distinguishable from civil authority, omits the office of the Church that "rulers may have grace, wisdom and understanding to execute justice and to maintain truth;" and that the people "may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty," as that office is expressed in the prayer in question. There is no sentence in the prayer that can be distorted into a supplication that a military government may be of long continuance. And there is no warrant in the Church or in the Scriptures for omitting prayers for rulers because a form of government is unsatisfactory. Besides all this, the appointment of a Military Governor in Alabama was a matter of public necessity. Without this there could have been no government there at all. The citizens of the State needed it as a mere protection against the extremes of internecine animosities all afire with jealousy, rage and hate. It was the sword of truce keeping in awe the sword of civil war; preventing the victorious from slaying the conquered, and the conquered from being intimidated into massacre by the desperations of fear, or aroused to it by the frenzy of revenge. We may all well hope that a military government may be of short duration, but most of all, that the dreadful passions of our nature may so subside as to make its continuance unnecessary. The ear of reason is stunned by the vibrations of artillery that even yet echo in the heart. It is no time for the Church to omit its proper and appointed prayers, but to use them all, often and always, for both rulers and people.

I write with some feeling, but the liberty is not unbecoming in one, who, although he removed from Alabama some twelve years ago, and is a Northern man, derives from his former residence and domestic ties in that State, an affection and interest in its welfare and people that time cannot efface.

B. W. HUNTINGTON.

No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2.

FISH IN THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH.—The statement has been frequently made of late years that with the water thrown up from many of the artesian wells, recently bored by the French in the northern district of the Sahara desert, small fish have been ejected from depths of 150 to 200 feet. This statement, which has been generally descredited, is now, however, proved to be true; M. DESOR, the eminent Swiss naturalist, who has recently returned from an exploration of the northern Sahara, testifying to its authenticity. He states in a recent letter that he "found the fish in the stream leading from one of the wells at the oasis Ain-Tala where the fish were observed when the water first rose to the surface. It is impossible that these fish should come from anywhere else than from out of the well, for the water stands in no communication with either basin or river. The fish belongs to the family of carps, and if I am not mistaken, to the proper species of Cyprinodon. The most curious thing is that these fish, although coming from the interior of the earth, from a depth of more than 150 feet, having nothing sickly or misshapen about them; they are of most remarkable liveliness, and, what is especially worthy of note, have fine, large, completely healthy eyes. You know that the fish and other aquatic animals which are found in the subterranean ponds of the Adelsberg cavern in Steyermark, and in the Mammoth cavern in Kentucky, are all blind. Their ocular organs are stunted, and often nothing is left of the eye but the optic nerve. Some naturalists, therefore, have tried to classify them as a species of their own, while others maintain that every organ deprived of the opportunity to exercise its functions must necessarily degenerate at last, and become defective. But here we have a fish from the interior of the earth with perfect eyes. How are we to account for this? I confess that this phenomenon puzzles me, yet I think I have found the key to the riddle. The subterranean basin, which feeds the artesian wells, must be of considerable dimensions, as the water springs up on a space of many square miles, wherever it is bored. Beside these artificial wells, there are ponds in several oases, especially that of Urlana, fed by rich sources, and from which real brooks spread in different directions. These ponds harbor the same little Cyprinodonts which rise in the water of the artesian wells, by which I conclude that a subterranean connection exists between the ponds and the wells. Probably they visit those ponds periodically, perhaps to spawn; this would explain why their eyes, and their formation in general, show nothing abnormal.—*Annual of Scientific Discovery.*

The Potomac Flotilla.

FAREWELL ORDER OF COMMANDER PARKER.

From the Washington Republican, Aug. 2.

On Monday last the vessels of the Potomac flotilla arrived at the navy-yard, and will go out of commission, the flotilla having been abolished. The following-named vessels have arrived: *Don*, Commander PARKER'S flagship, Lieut.-Commander CHAPLIN; *Adela*, Acting Ensign SOFTY; *Fuchsia*, Acting Master STREET; *Currituck*, Acting Master SHULTZ; *Nansemond*, Acting Master PORTER. Commander PARKER, before leaving the flotilla, issued the following address, which was read on the decks of all the vessels:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA: The war for the preservation of American liberty being at an end, the Potomac flotilla, which took its rise with it and grew with its growth, until it had become a fleet rather than a flotilla, this day happily ceases to exist.

In taking leave of those with whom I have been so long associated, my heart is filled with varied emotions—with sorrow at parting, gladness that our beloved country no longer has need of us, and pride—just pride—that when I reflect upon the past and remember the taking up of the torpedoes from the Rappahannock, with the destruction or capture of the whole rebel force engaged in placing them there, thereby making Fredericksburgh a secure base of supplies for Gen. GRANT'S vast army—the burning of the schooners at Mattox Creek, under the severe musketry of the enemy, and the almost daily expeditions up the creeks and through the swamps of the northern neck of Virginia, all requiring skill and nerve, I can truly say: "The Potomac Flotilla has not been unmindful of the traditional honor and glory of the navy."

Your services, however eclipsed by the daring deeds of your more fortunate comrades in arms on other stations, have, equally with theirs, contributed to the suppression of the rebellion; and in discipline, in drill, in unity of action—in all the requirements, in short, of an organized force—I have not, in the course of a naval experience of twenty-eight years, served in a squadron which excelled the one which it has been my good fortune to command for the last nineteen months.

To those who are about to return to civil life I would say: render the same cheerful obedience to the civil law that you have rendered to the naval laws, cast your votes as good citizens, regularly and quietly, at the polls; so keeping your hearts "with malice toward none, with charity for all," that after each Presidential election, whether it be with or against you, you may be enabled to respond heartily to your old naval toast, "The President of the United States, God bless him."

And now may God be with you all. Farewell.

FOXHALL A. PARKER, Commander,
Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

SALVAGE—PLUNDER OF PROPERTY—WORK AND LABOR.

Zachariah R. James et al. vs. The Schooner Sarah A. Boice.—This was an action for salvage. The libel alleged that, on Aug. 17, 1864, the libelant, James, discovered the schooner dismasted and apparently deserted, lying on the bar at the mouth of the inlet at Jones' Beach, on the south shore of Long Island, whereupon he boarded her and found her to be the *Sarah A. Boice*, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., with her hold filled with water, dismasted and abandoned by her master and crew, stripped and dismantled; that accordingly he took possession, and, with the aid of the other libelants, succeeded at great risk and peril in getting her over the bar and into the inlet, and that he kept possession of her till Sept. 12, when she was removed by the owners. It is alleged that the vessel was worth about $5,000, and claimed to be allowed salvages as in case of a derelict.

The answer alleged that about the 11th of August the schooner was captured by the privateer *Tallahassee* about thirty miles southeast from Fire Island; that her officers and crew were taken from her by force, and the schooner was, after being robbed of furniture and stores by the privateer, left afloat, with her masts and rigging standing, and that she was carried by the winds and waves to the mouth of the inlet at Jones' Beach, where she grounded on the bar on Aug. 19; that she remained there till the 23d of August, when she worked off on a full tide, and floated into the inlet, where she grounded and remained till she was got off by the claimants; that on Aug. 27 the claimants heard that the libelant, James, who was wreckmaster, under the statute of the State, was claiming to hold the schooner with the other libelants; that they went there and found she had been greatly plundered by the persons claiming to hold her; that they thereupon took possession of her and got her off themselves. The answer also denied that the vessel was direlict, and averred that the libelants had been exposed to no peril, nor was the vessel in peril while the libelants committed these depredations upon her, and that the conduct of the libelants was not with a fair and honest intent to save the vessel for her owners, but with the design to embezzle the entire property, and appropriate it to themselves.

The evidence showed that when the libelants fell in with the vessel, she was adrift, and partially despoiled of her equipment and lading. It was notorious in the vicinity at the time that the vessel had been brought to that condition by capture by the *Tallahassee*, which subsequently landed her master and crew on the south side of Long Island.

As soon as the vessel was discovered thus abandoned, she was surrounded by numerous boats and small craft, (many of them managed by some of the libelants,) which eagerly purloined every article which could be torn away from her stealthily or by violence, which was openly appropriated to the use of the plunderers. Within a day or two after her abandonment, most if not all of the libelants fell in with her without proffering her any relief by salvage, because engaged in thus plundering her. They not only plundered her, but cut away and detached valuable parts of her fixtures and equipment, and embezzled everything that they could remove. The weather remained calm for several days, while the vessel drifted, till on Aug. 16 or 17 she drifted on the bar, and was there boarded by the libelants, or some of them, with the purpose of holding her as a wreck under the State law.

The Captain of the vessel, as soon as he was released, gave information to her owners of her seizure and position, and they took immediate means, by employing a steam-tug, and in other ways, to reclaim her. On the 27th of August they appeared on the scene and demanded the restoration of the vessel. They, however, expressed themselves as willing to pay the libelants, as for work and labor, for what they had done in getting the vessel off the bar and into the inlet, up to the time when the surrender was demanded, and even continued the services of James and some others during the getting the vessel off the beach.

Held by the Court—That the libel is only for salvage, and to maintain it as such, it must be supported by proof that the motives and proceedings of the libelants were in all respects lawful, in good conscience, and meritorious. The maritime code in respect to the allowance of compensation for salvage-services is based upon principles of universal equity and integrity. The law takes under its own authority of administration property rescued from peril by the aid of strangers, and compels it to satisfy them by a reasonable reward for an honest effort to save it from peril; but it shows no countenance or favor to plunderers. A seizure of wrecked property for culpable plunder constitutes no lawful salvage.

That when the libelants first fell in with the schooner in a helpless state, apparently abandoned and derelict, instead of approaching her with the manifestation of a desire to afford her relief, the whole purpose evinced was to embezzle, confiscate and appropriate to themselves the ruins of the vessel and her effects, and no evidence is furnished that one individual of the multitude which flocked around the wreck evinced the slightest purpose to save her for the unfortunate proprietors.

That the presumption is most forcible that all the libelants who engaged in that wrongful depredation and plunder, were well aware that she was not then a derelict, that her owners resided across the bay, in an adjacent State, and scarcely out of eye-sight, and had been the victims of a sudden predatory seizure of their property.

That it comports in no sense with the semblance of an honest and fair purpose to save and restore to its true owners a vessel discovered, as this one was by the libelants, to have thereafter followed its remains from day to day, as it floated on a smooth sea and in calm weather, making prey of anything that could be picked from it, till the vessel grounded on the bar. It is suspiciously late for them then to arrogate the position of rightful salvors in possession of the wreck, and claim to be entitled to invoke the law to authorize and confirm to them such a privilege.

That on strict rules of pleading, therefore, the action would be dismissible, because there is no proof produced under the libel which sustains the only right averred and claimed by the libelants; but as the owners on demanding that the vessel should be delivered up to them by the libelants avowed a willingness to compensate them for the value of the services rendered by them, as work and labor, to the time when the surrender was demanded, and even to continue the services of James and some others of the libelants, the court sees no objection to considering the case as so opened in its legal issues by that assent, as to permit an account to be taken on a reference as to a *quantum meruit* allowable to the libelants for such work and labor.

Had the respondents elected to put the same to trial upon the single issue of the pleadings upon the record, the decree of the court would logically and justly have been in their favor. But having recognized, on their part, that James and some of his associates had rendered services to the vessel before and after the respondents claimed her surrender to themselves as [illegible] having called for the particulars of these services, with an offer to satisfy charges in that respect, which were just, and thus acquiesced in making a reasonable compensation to them; and being persuaded that it is competent to the Court to regard the proceedings of the libelants, after the vessel grounded on the bar, or in aid of her reaching that point, to have been work and labor for the benefit of the owners, the Court considers it equitable to allow such an amount as may be reported by a commissioner as due them therefor, but without costs, except that the fees of the reference shall be taxed half and half to each party.

Order accordingly.

The Courts for August.

The August term of the Courts will commence on Monday, it being the middle month of the Summer vacation. There is not much of interest to note, the Chambers being the only branch in session.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, will be held by Judges BARNARD and SUTHERLAND. The Supreme Court by Judges BARBOUR and MONELL, and Common Pleas by Judge BRADY.

The Court of General Sessions will open on Monday, and will be presided over by Recorder HOFFMAN.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals.

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS—JUNE TERM, 1865.

Job Andrew vs. Thos. W. Newcomb et al.—Action in the nature of a replevin for a quantity of undressed flax and seed, levied upon by the defendant Wells, as Sheriff, &c. Plaintiff claimed title by virtue of a bill of sale executed to him by one Ray, &c.

Opinion of the Court by Denio, Judge.

The owner of land may lawfully contract for its cultivation, and may provide by such contract in whom the ownership of the product shall rest.

In such contract the parties may provide that upon the performance of a condition, or the happening of an event, the ownership of the product shall be changed.

Such an arrangement is not a conditional sale, as the subject matter was not in existence at the time of making the contract.

Crops to be raised are an exception to the general rule, "That title to property cannot be affected so as to rest the same when it comes into existence."

In case of crops to be sown, the title rests *potentially* from the time of the bargain; *actually*, as soon as the subject arises.

Judgment affirmed.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

John C. Winans et al, Appellants, vs. Corbett Peebles et al, Respondents.—Action brought by plaintiffs, as heirs at law of Catharine Peebles, deceased, to set aside a deed of certain premises, of which it is claimed she died seized, and which descended to them as such heirs; which deed was made by the said Catharine to her husband, Corbett Peebles.

Judgment below for the defendants.

Opinion of the Court by Davies, J.

The disability of the husband to take land by conveyance from the wife remains the same as before the statute of 1849. Chap. 375.

A voluntary conveyance of land by the wife to her husband is wholly ineffectual.

But the validity of a deed from the wife to her husband may be established by the application of the principles of equity, where a consideration has been paid; and also where the grantee is entitled to equitable relief for improvements made upon the premises in good faith, to the extent of such equitable claim.

Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial ordered, without prejudice to the equities of the respondent, for his advances toward the land, and improvements made upon faith in his title.

JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE H. BROWN, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—A dispatch from Somerville, received yesterday, brings us the painful intelligence of the death of Hon. GEO. H. BROWN, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The dispatch announces that the funeral will take place to-day, but does not give the date of his death.

Mr. BROWN was a son of Rev. ISAAC V. BROWN. He graduated at the College of New-Jersey, and subsequently studied law, and engaged in its practice, in which he soon acquired a high reputation. In 1860 he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth District of this State, and held the seat for one term. The Legislature, re-districted the State, and made that represented by Mr. BROWN, so strongly democratic that a second contest was hopeless. As a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. BROWN secured the confidence and respect of his fellow-members, but owing to indisposition did not take a prominent part in the debatos. In politics he was a Whig, and after that party was disbanded, acted with the Republicans. During the war he was a strong and influential supporter of the administration.

Mr. BROWN was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the 29th of January, 1861, and continued to hold that position to the time of his death. As a lawer and as a Judge, Mr. BROWN had few superiors. He was profoundly acquainted with the law, eminently just in his judgment and all the affairs of life, and possessed a mind singularly clear and logical. His death is a serious loss to New-Jersey.—*Trenton Republican, Aug. 3.*

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	466 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,489 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., or at the brewery on 4th av. and 128th and 129th sts., wi[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse,
Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfar books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.

J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 [illegible] Room No. 8, first floor over [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of purchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtednes of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April, of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and they shall be made payable to order, or bearer, and be transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids, or portions thereof, as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that no bonds shall be sold at less than par value thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the bonds of the State of Connecticut which [illegible] in addition [illegible] or under [illegible]

Approved, July 21, 1865.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
[illegible] WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Chemical National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING [illegible] OR more [illegible] tenth [illegible] 14th instant [illegible] their coupons [illegible] the 14th [illegible] be furnished [illegible] ment of [illegible]

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL [illegible] BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO. [illegible] of the Company [illegible] P. M., [illegible] for the ensuing year.

E. F. STONE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

[illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend from the earnings of [illegible] of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Stock, [illegible] less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the office of the Company, Erie-place [illegible]

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on [illegible] and be opened on the [illegible]

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
[illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] upon the capital stock of this Company, [illegible] come tax, [illegible] Dividends [illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible] City Bank [illegible]

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on [illegible] opened [illegible] August [illegible]

[illegible], Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
[illegible]

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of [illegible] Company, payable on and after the [illegible] next, at [illegible]

The transfer books will be closed [illegible] 29th day of July [illegible]

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. [illegible] declared [illegible] books will [illegible]

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, [illegible], 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable [illegible]

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the

HEATH HOUSE,

at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,

EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.

This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.

This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.

It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.

Terms easy. For particulars address

WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

WM. W. MARSH, }
JOHN MARSH, } Executors.
THEO. LITTLE, }

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located at Tremont, on the Harlem Railroad, eleven miles from New-York, five minutes' walk from depot; flagged sidewalk all the way from depot to house; double house, containing ten rooms, in good repair; carriage-house, one acre of ground stocked with all kinds of fruit; a very pleasant place for a gentleman doing business in the city. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Possession immediately. Price $7,000, without furniture. Inquire on the premises, corner of 12th-st. and Washington-av., Tremont, or of G. S. HUMPHREY, No. 3 Broad-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—20 COTtages at $1,100 to $2,500; 10 elegant dwellings at $3,500 to $6,500. Also, 700 lots, beautifully situated, at East New-York and Ridgewood at $150 to $350. Easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF 75 ACRES, 65 OF which have been put in perfect order, stoned and ditched; the barns are extensive and in excellent order; the stock of cows, horses and poultry, which is large, also for sale. The farm is in the township of Monroe, 2½ miles from the Morristown depot. Apply to E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT PORT CHESTER.—A real good home. For a full printed description, send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN 40 MILES OF THE city, on a steamboat or railroad route; must have good buildings, &c., &c.; price not to exceed $6,000. Address FARMER, Station A, Post-office, giving full particulars.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 282 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT; LOW—UNFURNISHED, FROM now till May 1, upper rooms, with kitchen, to a family of two or three adults, with use of remainder of small furnished cottage; location first-class, and close to cars. Address HARLEM, Station L.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE, with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

TO LET—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms, private bath and closet to each suite and gas; rent reasonable. No. 80 Franklin-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, UP town, and a private table, can be had by a party of high standing, wishing to live quietly, and willing to pay liberally. Address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and one child, (8 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,669 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 14, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN	SATURDAY, Aug. 12

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

LAFAYETTE	A. BOCANDE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7½ o'clock A. M.

The CUBA will sail on the 23d of August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 12

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin	$100 00
Second Cabin	55 00
Steerage	32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16 ....COSTA RICA....WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1 ....NEW-YORK....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, Aug. 12

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.

The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FUNG SHUEY follows SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA will leave Harrison-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

DRY GOODS

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
FOSTER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING
SOME OF THE
GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED
TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
HAVING BOUGHT LARGELY
PREVIOUS TO THE ADVANCE,
WE ARE READY
AND WILLING
TO GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS
GOOD GOODS, AT CHEAP PRICES.
BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS,
COBURGS, PARAMATTAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINETTS,
MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FLANNELS
AT THE FORMER LOW PRICES,
CONSISTING OF:
WHITE FLANNELS, RED FLANNELS,
GRAY FLANNELS, BLUE FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c., &c.

The above goods will probably be much higher when our present stock, bought at low prices, is exhausted.

FROM AUCTION.
A LARGE LOT OF WET TOWELS,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
TOWELS FOR 28c., WORTH 50c.
TOWELS FOR 31c., WORTH 60c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FOR 12½c., WORTH 25c.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE SLIGHTLY SOILED,
AND ARE SOLD FOR ABOUT HALF
THEIR VALUE.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE,
RED AND BLACK SKIRTS,
SKIRTS THAT ARE NOT RED AND BLACK,
ALL KINDS OF SKIRTS.
ALSO
WHITE GOODS, FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN JACONETS, STRIPED JACONETS, PLAID
JACONETS, PLAIN NANSOOKS, STRIPED
NANSOOKS, PLAID NANSOOKS,
CAMBRICS, SWISSES, &c., &c.,
TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
WAISTS AND SPENCERS.
WHITE MARSEILLES, 75 CENTS, $1, AND $1 25.
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.
FROM AUCTION
AT AUCTION PRICES,
MUSLINS,
BOTH BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE RATES.

P. S. AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK OF GOODS WILL SATISFY ANY PERSON THAT THEY ARE RETAILED CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS	40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS	44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS	50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS	62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS	75 cents.
FINEST QUALITY FROM 87½c. TO $1 25.	

The above line of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.

ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF
COLORED ALPACAS.
GOOD ALPACAS, ALL COLORS. 37½c.
FINE QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 50c.
FINER QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 56c.
MUCH FINER, ALL COLORS, 62½c.
FINEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 75c.

This line of colored alpacas has been bought during the past week at prices greatly below the former rates. For instance, the 56c. grade is as fine as the quality generally sold for 75c. The other grades are equally cheap.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE
CASH PRICES,
AND MUST BE SOLD
STRICTLY FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

TABLE LINENS,
TABLE NAPKINS
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
DELAINES, PRINTS, &c.,
AND BUY THEM AT
CHEAP PRICES,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., COR. COMMERCE.

SUMMER BATHING.

A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,

Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

WINDOW-CURTAINS CLEANED AND done up equal to new, at my establishment on the river at Williamsburgh. Also, fine laces cleaned and repaired like new. J. ROBERT, No. 3 Clinton Hall, 8th-st., late No. 5 East 11th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.

SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, FOR boys and girls; chairs on wheels, for invalids; childs' carriages, various prices; self-operating swing, complete, at $15; child's swing, $5; strong wagons, for boys, $3 to $5. S. W. SMITH, 90 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,
Metropolitan,
Clarendon,
Remond,
National,
Congress Hall,

Laird's Mansion House,
United States Hotel,
Pavilion,
Green's Bath
Howland's,
Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3 N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M. 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrall, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
vs.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.

SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

LEWIS & COX.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 132 Broadway. Post-Office Box, No. 5,660
NEW-YORK CITY.

Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.

Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.

Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.

Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULly advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.

WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A bookbindery and fixtures. Apply to R. R. ROLLINS, No. 438 Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals.

MRS. M. L. READ,
MISS M. E. BROWN,
MISS M. L. McCLURE.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address O. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music,* French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office; 512 Arch-st.; Western Office; Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LAdies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of city reference as to character and capability; fluting neatly done. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 102 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist in ironing. Can be seen till Thursday at her present employer's, No. 140 Madison-av.

MALES.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG active man, recently in the United States service; good writer; quick and correct at figures; has some knowledge of cloth business; occupation more the object than salary. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, jewelers, No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—WANTed, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had one year's experience in the business. Address CLERK, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEWARD OR PURVEYOR FOR a church school for young ladies. The applicant must furnish undoubted references as to character and fitness; should be a Protestant, a man of mature years, and capable of keeping accounts. For a suitable person a comfortable home and a moderate salary is offered. Address, with full particulars, Y. Z., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A family of four, a respectable Protestant woman; she must be willing to clean up first story on Friday; wages $10. Answer Box No. 285 Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

ANOTHER CHANGE. ANOTHER CHANGE.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
VARIETY. VARIETY. VARIETY.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.

The Sensational Pantomimic Ballet of the

MIDNIGHT ASSAULT;
Or, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,

with interesting and exciting
ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX,
taken from Pictures of Incidents which occurred in France in 1864.

TONY DENIER, MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. BAPTISTINE, LEON CHENAT, MASTER TIMOTHY, MDLLE. AURIOL, MISS E. SHELL, will appear, together with the

FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,
NICOLO TROUPE UPON THE MAGIC LADDERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.

GREEK HORNPIPE....MISS EMMA SHELL.
LA POLONAISE....LEON CHENAT.
PAS DE DEUX
MLLE. AURIOL and MONS. BAPTISTINE.
PAS DE CHINOIS....MASTER TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished LADY SKATER, in her graceful exhibition.

To conclude with the Laughable Comic Pantomime of

LOVE AMONGST THE BONNETS,
replete with the most
MIRTH-PROVOKING SITUATIONS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE POPULAR
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,

whose success during the past three weeks is unparalleled in the history of the stage.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1865,
will be performed Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,

with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:

Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.

Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan	Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly	Mr. Williamson
Bertie O'More	Mr. Brown
Hyland Creagh	Mr. Hillyard
Corporal	Mr. Pope
Dennis	Mr. Graham
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"	Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"	Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Most Positively the
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of the young and fascinating comedienne
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
FIRST TIME
in this country of an entirely
NEW PROTEAN COMEDY,
in four acts, in which Miss Reignolds will assume
Four Distinct Characters.
Four Distinct Characters.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 7,
and till further notice,
PICCOLINO.

Marie, an orphan }
Piccolino, an image vender } Miss Kate Reignolds.
The Statue of Diana }
Piccolina, a happy bride }

FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of Miss Kate Reignolds.
SATURDAY—Last Matinee of the Season.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.

FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse $850, for all ages; two-mile heats.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinordine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaran, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Luilerne, Olitata, Alexandra, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*

SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.

SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.

SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.

THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.

C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Visitors from New-York by boat are recommended to land at Albany to insure connection with the Saratoga trains.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have commenced opening
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IN NEW COLORS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,

LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS,
Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.

LINEN GOODS,
consisting of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK,
RED-END DIAPERS,
SHIRTINGS, HUCKS,
TWILLED TOWELINGS and
NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS,
CREAM CANVAS,
BROWN CANVAS,
BURLAPS, HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
RAVEN'S DUCK,

which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST ON JULY 30TH, IN this city a BLACK BLOOD STALLION, 15 hands high, long black mane and tail, one hind white foot, one white spot on the back; he was in charge of a colored servant named Hardy, age 29, dressed in grey sack, blue military pants, black felt hat wide brim. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse at Police Headquarters, or a suitable reward will be paid for any information which may lead to his recovery.

MEETINGS.

HANCOCK RECRUITING FUND.—THE contributors to the Hancock Recruiting Fund are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Chairman, No. 45 William-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding upon the disposition to be made of the balance remaining unexpended. It is particularly requested that all contributors who take any interest in the matter will attend, as the action then had will be final.

GEORGE BLISS, JR., Chairman.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—A STOCK COMMISsion house, members of the old Board and Gold Room, want a partner with means and business capacity. Highest references given and required. Address J. Box No. 2,300 P. O.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 1,805 New-York Post-office.

FRATRICIDE IN EAST BROADWAY.

The Family Seek to Conceal Their Knowledge of the Crime.

Coroner Wildey Adroitly Brings the Truth to Light.

RUM, AS USUAL, AT THE BOTTOM.

THE MURDERER CONSIGNED TO THE TOMBS.

We are again called upon to recora another tragedy on the East Side. As ever, gin was the author of the crime, but not as usual, the murderer and the murdered are brothers, and the homicide was committed in their own bedchamber, in presence of a third person, and under their mother's roof. The family of TRISTRAM, consisting of Mrs. REBECCA TRISTRAM, the mother, a woman of not unpleasant appearance, and of about 50 years of age; JOHN TRISTRAM, a wire-weaver, of about 30; Mrs. CATHARINE TRISTRAM, a rather handsome woman of about 25, wife of JOHN; RICHARD TRISTRAM, also a wire-weaver, aged 22; THOMAS TRISTRAM, likewise a wire-weaver, aged 31 years, and SAMUEL TRISTRAM, a youth, of about 13 years, son of a deceased daughter of Mrs. TRISTRAM, occupied the second floor of No. 34 East Broadway. They appear to have lived in harmony, and were respected by their neighbors, who knew the sons as thriving mechanics that had joined in supporting their mother and nephew in the best of the few modern dwellings which are left in the southernmost blocks of East Broadway. They are quiet people who have generally attended strictly to their own business.

But on Friday evening the sons THOMAS and JOHN went to a liquor saloon in Division-street, and there drowned their intellects in the fearful beverages which are peddled over so many counters between the Battery and Harlem, and at length they quarreled, fought, and separated in anger. Both brothers reached home at a seasonable hour—one, however, so thoroughly intoxicated that it was deemed prudent to bundle him off to bed without delay. The other, it appears, remained up awhile, drank his beer at home, and then retired.

RICHARD, however, holding open-air walking to be the best antidote for drunkenness, again went abroad, and on his return, at about midnight, visited a lager-bier saloon under his domicil, to imbibe his night-cap, triumphantly exhibited a fine silver-plated Colt army revolver, which the family had purchased as a present for a brother in California. This magnificent present for the absent brother, we dare say, RICHARD TRISTRAM now wishes in the bottom of the sea; for it drew from the German landlord the remark that it was too heavy for ordinary use, and that he would prefer a lighter weapon; and to this remark RICHARD replied that he had a smaller pistol, and in proof drew a small pistol, which is now a vital witness against him.

RICHARD TRISTRAM went straightway from the German's saloon to his bedchamber, wherein his brother THOMAS and nephew, SAMUEL, lay, and there took up the quarrel, threatening the brother's life, as will appear in the following testimony, which was taken before Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, at the Seventh Ward Police-station:

Frederick Eickhoff, of No. 36 East Broadway, sworn—I keep a lager-bier saloon on the first floor of the building Nos. 34 and 36 East Broadway; I closed about one o'clock this morning; I had been about one hour abed when I heard a voice saying: "Say, Tommy, get up, you son of a b—, you told my brother that you wanted to kill him;" the mother said; "No, he did not;" the mother then told Samuel to go out for a policeman; the same voice repeated: "Get up; I'll shoot you; I'll have your blood;" a voice said: "No, I won't;" about five minutes after this I again heard the voice repeating this language; the mother's voice again saying that life had not been threatened; I heard and recognized Richard's voice previous to the shooting; early in the evening I saw Richard with the pistol here shown in his hands, in my saloon, at about midnight.

The testimony of Mr. Eickhoff was given without reserve, and impressed the jury and spectators, as did that of

Samuel Tristram, a small nephew of one of the brothers, who, having been sworn, said: I live with my grandmother; I was out playing in the street until about nine o'clock; my uncle Thomas, the deceased, slept in the back kitchen with me; the report of a pistol awoke me; my uncle Richard asked me where there was a doctor; nobody but uncle Richard and Thomas were with me, and uncle Thomas lay dead with his feet toward the door; uncle Richard and myself went for a doctor; we stepped over the body of uncle Thomas; Dr. Harrison, of No. 46 East Broadway, uncle Richard and myself went back to the house together; the doctor, on seeing uncle Thomas, said that he was dead; I do not know who shot uncle Thomas.

But the rambling, incoherent, and utterly ill-advised chatter of the following-named witness was regarded by the jury as manifestly false; and after the witness had baffled the skill of the coroner in questioning, he set her aside. We give only the gist of the woman's remarks, as follows:

Mrs. Rebecca Tristram, of No. 34 East Broadway, sworn—I am mother of John, Richard, and Thomas Tristram; we occupy a second floor; John and his wife Catharine slept in the bedroom adjoining the front room; Thomas Tristram, the deceased, slept in the kitchen last night; John Tristram came home tipsy at about eleven o'clock; his face was disfigured, and I understood that he had been in a row in a liquor saloon; I sent for lager-bier; Thomas was in bed in the kitchen; I gave him beer, but do not know whether he was drunk or sober; I went to bed shortly after eleven o'clock when all but Richard were in bed; I had been abed I do not know how long when the noise as of the falling of a candle awoke me; I rose, lighted a candle, and the first that I saw was Thomas lying dead; I ran into Kate's room and told her that Thomas was dead; Kate came out of her room and returned to wake John; the small pistol here shown (the one with which the murder was committed) belonged to Thomas; Richard and Thomas were always friends.

We publish the following testimony without comment:

Mrs. Emily Seaman, of No. 34 East Broadway, sworn—At about three o'clock this morning I heard a noise in the room adjoining my apartments, as of persons wrestling; I rose and looked through a side window into the prisoners' room, which was then lighted; I heard the voice of one of the prisoners, saying, "I will have your blood;" the light was next extinguished, and immediately I heard the report of a pistol; I then saw two gentlemen go down stairs, and supposed that they had gone to summon a physician; when they returned a police officer accompanied them. Mrs. Tristram, the mother of the deceased, appeared in the entry when the policeman came into the house, and I inquired what had occurred, but she made no reply.

Catharine Tristram, wife of John Tristram, sworn—I live with my mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and little Samuel; I was out last evening and reached home between ten and eleven o'clock; when Thomas came home he said he had been in a row; I put my husband to bed and went for beer; we gave Thomas a drink; I do not know at what time Richard came home; early in the evening I saw the pistol here shown in his possession; I heard the pistol shot at about 3 o'clock, and about three minutes thereafter my mother-in-law came to my room and told me that Thomas was dying.

Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., sworn—I made a post-mortem examination on the body of deceased, and found a pistol-shot wound of the left breast; on opening the body it was discovered that the ball had passed through the lungs, and severed several large blood-vessels; it passed through the body and lodged in the spinal column; death must have been instantaneous.

After further testimony, none of which, however, established any new facts, the case was given to the jury, consisting of Messrs. S. W. Baldwin, Samuel Martin, Daniel Ferris, Bernard McCloskey, Bernard Helles, George J. Walker, Louis Mohakes, William Schrader and C. Dobler, and three minutes thereafter they returned the following verdict:

"We find that THOMAS TRISTRAM came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hand of RICHARD TRISTRAM, on the 5th day of August, 1865, at No. 34 East Broadway."

RICHARD TRISTRAM was now called and interrogated; but he declined to make other reply than that he did not kill his brother, and thereupon Coroner WILDEY delivered him to an officer, to be confined in the Tombs, and JOHN TRISTRAM, SAMUEL TRISTRAM, Mrs. REBECCA TRISTRAM and Mrs. CATHARINE TRISTRAM were required to find bail in $1,000, respectively.

The Tristram family emigrated from Ireland many years ago, and their fortunes appear to have been varied, as one of the sons served in the war upon Mexico, and another, the deceased, was a private in the late great and honored volunteer army of the United States.

The Coroner, the jury and the press are indebted to Capt. WILLIAM JAMESON, of the Metropolitan Police, for courtesies extended.

The Tristram family are said to be well-to-do in the world, being largely engaged in the wire-working business at No. 354 Pearl-street, near Franklin-square. The accused, RICHARD, was in California, and came home in January, with JOHN and his wife. The police found on the premises a silver-plated revolver and gold-plated revolver, of large size, which the prisoner was about to send to California, as a present to another brother. A large navy pistol was also found. The pistol with which the fatal shot was fired is a pocket-revolver, of medium size, with six-inch barrel, break-body pattern. It is now in the possession of the Coroner.

Inquest by Coroner Wildey.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN BREWER.

GOTTFRIED F. NESTLE, a German brewer, committed suicide, in his dwelling, at No. 157 Attorney-street, between 12 and 1 o'clobk yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a common Colt's navy revolver. The story, which is the old one of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors, is briefly as follows: NESTLE kept a small brewery and large drinking saloon in the basement of No. 157 Attorney-street, and was himself one of the best customers of the place, having been a heavy drinker for twenty years or more, and for full five weeks past. He had in his house a small armory, containing several pistols, revolvers, rifles, &c., with which he threatened several times to put an end to his existence, but was always persuaded by his wife not to do so. For about five or six weeks NESTLE had been drinking more than usual, and in his conduct showed the signs of delirium tremens, with the exception of the last few days, when there appeared to be considerable improvement in his condition. On Friday he drank two bottles of Rhine wine, several drinks of brandy, and a large quantity of lager beer, which of course upset him entirely. In that state he went around the house, murmuring threats, but at midnight was finally pursuaded by his wife to go to his room. Mrs. NESTLE left him there, and was just returning to enter a small bed-room where her three children were awaiting her, when NESTLE pulled a large navy revolver from his breast and shot himself through the head. The ball broke the skull, scattering the brains all over the floor. The condition of poor Mrs. NESTLE can be easier imagined than described. She fainted at the horrible sight, and it was some time before she could be revived. The excitement in the neighborhood was wide-spread, as NESTLE was well known, and much sympathy is expressed at his untimely end. He leaves a wife and four children, the oldest of whom is a young man about 18 years of age.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the First Connecticut and First Maine Cavalry.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY.

The First Connecticut Cavalry arrived at the Battery Barracks at an early hour yesterday morning. They number 300 men, and are commanded by Col. BRAYTON IVES, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment, that left Meriden, Conn., in September, 1861, some 1,200 strong, as a battalion under command of Major LYONS, who afterward resigned on account of bad health. They were sent to Baltimore, where they acted as provost guard until the latter part of 1861, when they were ordered to active service in the Valley under BANKS and FREMONT. In 1864 they were assigned to the army under Gen. SHERIDAN, and part cipated in all the famous battles before Richmond. They have suffered somewhat from sickness, so that their ranks had to be filled up several times to their maximum number, and return to their home laden with honor and victory. The following are the Field and Staff Officers:

Colonel, BRAYTON IVES; Lieutenant-Colonel, E. W. Whitaker; Major, J. L. Richardson; Quartermaster, H. W. Robertson; Surgeon, Geo. A. Hurlbut; Assistant Surgeons, J. E. Buck and H. M. Bishop.

They were provided with an excellent dinner by Col. ALMY, the efficient Connecticut State Agent, after which they left for home by the New-Haven boat.

THE FIRST MAINE CAVALRY

arrived at 6 o'clock last evening, in the steamer *Cossack*, from Fortress Monroe. The regiment was organized in October, 1861, and since that time has been actively engaged in the field. It has borne upon its rolls over 3,000 names. The casualties for 1864 were: officers, 7 killed and 13 wounded, and 4 missing in action; enlisted men, 69 killed, 203 wounded, and 126 missing in action. Casualties for 1865: officers, 2 killed and 7 wounded; enlisted men, 21 killed, 108 wounded, and 12 missing in action. Total casualties for 1864-65, 572.

The regiment is commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. CILLEY, and numbers 358 sabres.

The following is the roster of officers:

Charles H. Smith, Colonel and Brevet Major-General; Jonathan P. Cilley, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General; Constantin Taylor, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Benjamin F. Tucker, Major; Paul Chadbourne, Major; Horace Stevens, Surgeon; Samuel Merrill, Chaplain; Thaddeus Little, Adjutant; Martin T. R. Bowman, Commissary; George J. Northrop, Assistant-Surgeon; Frank Bodfish, Assistant-Surgeon.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Albert C. Dam, Sergeant-Major; Elbridge Burton, Veterinary Surgeon; Daniel H. Gilman, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Daniel W. Haines, Commissary-Sergeant; Henry W. Norwood, Saddler-Sergeant; Wellington P. Baker, Chief Bugler: Emery T. Gatchell, Hospital Steward; John M. Came, Hospital Steward.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—John W. Frene, Captain; Orrin S. Haskell, First Lieutenant. Company B—Jacob B. Loring, Captain; James W. Poor, First Lieutenant; Henry D. Fuller, Second Lieutenant. Company C—Andrew M. Benson, Captain; J. Kidder Brooks, First Lieutenant; William S. Farwell, Second Lieutenant. Company E—George W. Hussey, Captain; Benjamin A. Osborne, First Lieutenant; Edward P. Tobin, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company F—Joel Wilson, Captain; John E. Longee, First Lieutenant. Company G—James H. Russell, First Lieutenant; George E. Jump, Second Lieutenant. Company D—William S. Howe, Captain; Edward P. Merrill, First Lieutenant; Albert R. Johnson, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Henry C. Hall, Captain; James McGuire First Lieutenant; Joseph W. Lee, Second Lieutenant. Company I—Levi H. Daggatt, Captain; Henry A. Willis, First Lieutenant. Company K—John D. Myrick, Captain; George F. Jewett, First Lieutenant; Charles A. Stevens, Second Lieutenant. Company L—William L. Boyd, Captain; William J. Crooker, Second Lieutenant. Company M—Edward Jordan, Second Lieutenant and Acting Regimental Quartermaster.

The following is a list of engagements authorized by General Orders No. 10, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, to be inscribed upon the regiment's colors, being three more battles than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac is authorized to place:

Middletown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburgh, Upperville, Gettysburgh, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, Old Church, Todd's Tavern, Ground Squirrel Church, Fortifications of Richmond, Hawes Shop, Coal Harbor, Travillion Station, Saint Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams Station, Wyatt's Farm, Boydton Plank-road, Bellefield, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Sailors Creek, Jetersville, Farmville, Appomattox Court-house.

Total number of actions and skirmishes of all kinds the regiment has been engaged in is 120.

Many of the above-named engagements were cavalry fights in which no infantry participated, and are not so widely known; but the regiment suffered severely at Old Church, where the casualties were ninety-three, and at St. Mary's Church, where the casualties numbered sixty-eight. Since LEE's surrender the regiment has been on duty in the vicinity of Petersburgh.

The regiment has just been mustered out under late orders for the reduction of the Armies of the Department of Virginia, and will proceed to Augusta, Maine, for final discharge and payment. It will probably leave this city to-day for Portland.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY IN THE BOWERY.

Yesterday morning Patrolman LITTLE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, found ajar the door of Mr. GEO. W. CHASE's jewelry store, No. 365½ Bowery, and, on trying the door-knob, he ascertained that some person was inside the building. The officer thereupon rapped for assistance, and at that moment a man sprang from the store and fled, but was pursued, and, after a severe fight, in which the thief used a dagger and the officer a revolver. Three balls were delivered, one of which took effect in the fellow's shoulder. He then sprang aside and ran across the street, but was brought to the pavement by a well-aimed blow from another policeman's locust, and was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Police-station, where he rendered the name of PHILIP ESCHEBERRY, and represented himself to be a native of Spain, aged 26 years. He is supposed to be the outlaw that on Thursday night entered Mr. CHASE's establishment and stole $3,000 worth of watches and jewelry from the safe, leaving the front door and the safe closed, and everything precisely as before the burglary. The burglar was taken before Justice MANSFIELD and committed without bail.

The Tombs—Before Acting-Magistrate Alderman Norton.

LARGE LIFT OF COSTLY CIGARS.

Mr. DAVID H. KOOKER, of Huntington, Penn., made affidavit that on the 3d inst., he sold to SIMON WOLFF, of No. 59 Cedar-street, 110,000 cigars for $2,020 cash on delivery; that in obedience to WOLFF's order he delivered the consignment at No. 72 William-street, and that they were stored on the third floor of that building; that he demanded payment, but that WOLFF, not having the ready money, took him to a place in Division-street, where he claimed to have money due him, and that, much time being consumed in Division-street, his suspicions were awakened, and he returned to No. 72 William-street, and ascertained that during his absence the cigars had taking wings. WOLFF was required to find $2,000 bail, and this was given by Mr. ABRAHAM GOODMAN, of Centre-street, pawnbroker.

STOLEN GLASS BUTTONS.

Officer SCOTT, of the Third Ward, apprehended THOMAS HUNT, public porter, for alleged larceny in taking a box of glass buttons of the value of $200, from Messrs. FLATMANN & HEISS, of Nos. 58 and 60 Reade-street. The accused says that an unknown man employed him to take the goods, and his statement is probably true; but, nevertheless, the possibility of guilt was presumed by the magistrate, as is usual in such cases, and the porter was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

FIGHT IN A STREET-CAR.

A hostile encounter occurred, yesterday afternoon, in one of the Fourth-avenue cars, between JAMES MURPHY, of the northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, conductor, and EDWARD TRACY, the driver of the car, the latter being the officer leading the assaulting column. Precisely how long the skirmish might have continued had not a meddlesome policeman appeared, in the form of Officer McDONALD, of the Twenty-ninth, does not appear, nor is it positively known how far that car might have gone had not the officer taken both conductor and driver therefrom and afforded them unwelcome escort to Jefferson Market Court. TRACY was held in $300 to answer complaint of assault.

ASSAULT OF ANOTHER KIND.

On the morning of the 4th, Patrolman HENRY C. NEWTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, saw JAMES CUMMISKY enter Mr. DAVID H. BROWN's store and strike Mr. SETH HAWKS on the shoulder with a large cheese-knife. The accused then dropped the knife and fled, but was captured by the policeman, and committed by Justice LEDWITH to await the result of this felonious assault. Mr. HAWKS is suffering much pain, at his dwelling, No. 562 West Thirty-fourth-street. The wound is four inches in length by one in depth.

BURGLARIES.

JOHN McKENNA and FRANCIS SMITH, youths of 17, were apprehended by Policeman HOLLOWAY, as they were escaping from a window in LOUISA DUMAYER's apartments, at No. 103 Prince-street. Forty-six dollars' worth of clothing in their possession, and $100 worth which they had packed for removal is the money magnitude of their crime. The justice committed them, declining to take bail....Mr. JOHN MULLER, of No. 13 Carroll-place, entered complaint against MICHAEL FITZGERALD, alleging that the accused stole $47 worth of clothing from his store. It appears that MULLER requested FITZGERALD to sleep in his store on the night of the 2d inst., and that the latter, regarding the job as well worth $47, took Gallic leave with the goods before daybreak. Justice LEDWITH did not think the task worth so much, and so required FITZGERALD to find $500 bail to answer.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At about 10 o'clock last evening Officer DARKE, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered fire on the fourth floor of No. 650 Broadway, in Messrs. HALL & ROGERS' studios. Promptly giving the alarm, and ascending to the fourth floor to ascertain what was best to be done, he found near the spot where the flames were fiercest a brace and bit lying near a staircase where several holes had been bored, and a strong oder of benzine gave him the impression that a bituminous preparation had been scattered on the floor; he therefore inferred that the fire was of incendiary origin. The flames made rapid progress, and before the firemen reached the spot, had burst from the window. Half an hour later, the fire threatened the entire building, and a messenger was dispatched to Police Headquarters, requesting Inspector CARPENTER to telegraph for Metropolitan Fire Engine No. 1. She was on the spot within ten minutes. But as other machines had secured desirable places and were working well, throwing as much water as was necessary, Metropolitan was not assigned position. As matter of curiosity, and presuming that a trial of skill might occur. Our reporter noted the names of the fire companies that were working, as follows: Nicaragua, No. 4; Guardian, No. 29; Croton, No. 47; Lady Washington, No. 40; Marion, No. 9; Howard, No. 34, and Jackson, No. 24—all steamers, and Niagura, No. 4; United States, No. 23; the two latter hand machines that took position directly under the fire. These machines had the fire under and poactically extinguished by midnight, and only the third and fourth floors had been consumed, while moderate damage had been done by water on the first and second floors, which are occupied by the Eighth National (old Baltic) Bank, the Baltic Fire Insurance Company, and Messrs. William M. Knabe & Co., dealers in pianos. This firm also occupied the third story. On the fourth floor several artists had studios; among them Messrs. Hall and Rogers, and a lady whose name was not ascertained. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The Heat.

Perspiring humanity delights in consulting the thermometer to know precisely how hot it is; but unfortunately the themometer only tells us how much coloric there is in the atmosphere, and not in our own bodies. If the thermometer should stand at 80 when the air is surcharged with moisture, the heat would be more intolerable than 85 degrees would be with a clear atmosphere. Again, the themometer tells us nothing about the atmospheric movements. When a breeze is blowing 90 degrees of heat can be borne without much inconvenience, while in a still atmosphere any thing near the nineties is oppressive. Thursday and Friday were generally acknowledged to be two of the most uncomfortably hot days we have had this season, and this not so much from the actual heat of the atmosphere as from its stillness and the presence of moisture, which, by preventing, in some measure, free prespiration, interferes with the process by which nature seeks to cool the human body.

Those who consulted the thermometer on Friday were somewhat astonished to find that during the hottest part of the day it did not rise to 90. We have had it hotter than that several times during the season. Yesterday it was about 87 at noon, but the shower, which fell about 2 P. M., reduced the temperature considerably.

The following is the thermometrical record for the past week, as kept by DELATOUR, in Wall-street:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
July 30	73	80	82	80
July 31	67	80	81	77
Aug. 1	70	84	83	79
Aug. 2	72	83	83	79
Aug. 3	74	87	86	78
Aug. 4	73	86	87	84
Aug. 5	75	87	84	73

An old German doctor in the north part of this State has prophesied concerning the month of August, as follows:

"There will be five days noted for heat—the 7th, a mild heat; 11th, a burning heat; 14th, very hot; 19th, flies very troublesome; 25th, scorching hot. He advises a suspension of severe labor, and to drink but little cold water."

Trial Trip of the Nonpareil Life-Saving Raft.

In the good steamer *Relief*, owned by the Coast Wrecking Company, (an association incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York,) a select party, composed chiefly of scientific and literary gentlemen, set sail at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Long Branch, to test the capacities of PERRY's newly invented life-saving raft. On reaching the designated place for launching, the raft was lowered from the *Relief* laden with a mortal freight of "heavy weights," which did not in any manner seem to disturb the equilibrium of the strange craft on board of which our reporter was one of the guests and participants. The experiment was one of decided success in every point of view, and the inventor certainly deserves to be made an honorary member of every humane society throghout the world.

To the courtesy of Capt. MERRITT, commander of the *Relief*, and Mr. YOUNG, his principal assistant, and the hospitable attentions of Mr. PERRY, all on board are much indebted. Among the party were Capt. ALLEY, U. S. N., Capt. MERRY and other nautical men.

Among the post-prandial toasts was the following by Mr. DEAN, of the firm of DEAN & COMPTON, of this city: "The Health of Mr. PERRY—May he become as distinguished at sea as was his illustrious namesake on the Lakes."

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fearful boiler explosion occurred on board the North River steamboat *Arrow*, when she was about off Thirteenth-street, North River, and one of the firemen—VAN TASSEL by name—was instantly killed. The boat took fire, but the flames were speedily checked; nevertheless many of the passengers leaped from the decks, and from the number of hats that were picked up and taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station it is supposed that many persons were drowned. The fireman VAN TASSAL, is a resident of Tarrytown, whither the boat was bound. The *Arrow*, we hear, was formerly the old steamboat *Broadway*. Coroner WILDEY has been notified, and will hold an inquest, this morning, over the bodies of VAN TASSEL aud such others as may be recovered.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

The following table shows the property in lots, improved and unimproved, in the various Wards of the city:

Wards.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Wards.	Improved.	Unimproved.
First	2,054	3	Twelfth	3,025	53,260
Second	1,214	2	Thirteenth	1,526	112
Third	1,235	2	Fourteenth	1,445	6
Fourth	1,354	59	Fifteenth	2,655	64
Fifth	1,827	30	Sixteenth	3,856	716
Sixth	1,140	16	Seventeenth	3,717	37
Seventh	2,681	324	Eighteenth	4,249	780
Eighth	2,615	14	Nineteenth	2,779	13,558
Ninth	3,783	408	Twentieth	4,209	1,749
Tenth	1,662	10	Twenty-first	4,196	1,218
Eleventh	2,633	450	Twenty-second	4,115	10,272

Taking the present population as the basis of calculation, it appears that there is room for at least a couple of millions of people on Manhattan Island.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH POSTPONED.—A new Sound steamer, called the *Old Colony*, was to have been launched at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but owing to the heat having melted the grease on the ways she would not go off, and the launch was postponed to Monday next. The *Old Colony* is to be one of the finest of our Sound steamers, and in all her appointments will probably have no equal in this country. She was built by JOHN ENGLIS & SON, who built the steamer *Newport*, of the same line. She is 320 feet in length, 42 feet beam of hull, and 80 feet over all, and 14 feet depth of hold. Her frame is of white oak and locust, and she is planked entirely with white oak; the floors are solid, the bilge streaks are oak, and the ceiling of white pine. She is in every respect like the *Newport*, except she has sponsons, which aid her in weathering the winter storms of the Sound, and is the only Sound steamer thus finished. The joiner-work is by HOFFMIRE, and will be beautiful in design and finish. She will have 150 staterooms and 150 berths. She has one engine with 80 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke of piston; the wheels are 38 feet in diameter. She has two tubular boilers. The machinery has been put in by Mr. GUYON, and was built at the Allaire Works. The *Old Colony* will be ready for passenger and freight accommodations about the 1st of October.

VISITORS TO THE MAYOR.—Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Cousul-General for the Netherlands, accompanied by Capt. GEERLING, of His Netherland Majesty's steam vessel *Watergeus*, paid a visit to Mayor GUNTHER yesterday morning. After a pleasant conversation, the Mayor conducted his visitors through the City Hall showing them the Governor's room, court-rooms, halls of the municipal council, &c., and pointing out the portraits of distinguished individuals that adorn their walls. Capt. GEERLING said he had observed some of the newspapers had stated that his vessel was modeled after the *Alabama*. This, he said, was a mistake, the *Watergeus* being on the stocks before the *Alabama* was commenced. He also said that it was not the custom in the Netherland navy to take any particular vessel as a model, but rather to endeavor to devise something original. After quite a long conversation, the visitors left, extending a cordial invitation to His Honor to visit the *Watergeus* at his convenience.

NAVAL.—The United States steamship *Memphis*, from Annapolis, came up to the city yesterday. The following are her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, E. M. STODDARD; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. M. Butler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Thatcher; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Charles F. Abbott; Acting Ensign and Navigating Officer, Hazard Marsh; Acting Ensigns, John Turner, John W. King and Daniel Friele; Acting First Assistant Engineer in charge, Chas. H. McCarty; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, James W. Mitstead and George Nelson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. M. Chadwick, James O. Herron and L. H. Moore; Mates, F. W. Hathaway, F. P. Vultee and J. B. Raynor; Clerk to commanding officer, Jas. S. Latimer; Paymaster's Clerk, James Coe.

THE MURDER OF JAMES SMITH.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of JOHN BURNS, who murdered a young man named JAMES SMITH, as the latter was returning from the Fenian pic-nic on the 25th of July last. The murder, it will be remembered, was committed under the most aggravated circumstances, SMITH being stabbed in several places, and his head nearly severed from his body.

LAGER-BIER DEALERS IN COUNCIL.—At a recent meeting of the retail lager-bier dealers it was resolved to establish a joint stock brewery, and Messrs. SCHMITT, FINZEL, BURSCH and BECKER were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions. The object aimed at by retail dealers is to check the increased demands of the wholesale dealers, which have become exorbitant.

FATAL SUNSTROKE.—Mr. JOHN RAYNOR, of Warren-street, Hoboken, was taken from the sidewalk in Fulton-street, near West, yesterday afternoon, suffering from sunstroke. Policeman HAWKINS, of the City Hall force, procured a carriage and took him to Bellevue Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, BERNARD SPANABAR, a sailor belonging to the bark *Florence*, lying in the North River, became involved in a fight with CHARLES HULLER, a shipmate, and during the melee the latter stabbed his adversary in the arm and escaped. SPANABAR is not seriously injured.

FIRE IN BEAVER-STREET.—A barrel of alcohol exploded in Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE's, schnapp ware house, at No. 18 Beaver-street, and a slight fire ensued, involving loss to the extent of about $100.

A SUNDAY READING-ROOM.—The Young Men's Christian Association announce that their free Reading-room, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, will be open on Sundays during the present month.

NEW-JERSEY

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN INFANT—IT IS STRANGLED AND THROWN INTO SOME BUSHES TO DIE.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. WEEKS, auctioneer at Hudson City, and a friend, were passing by some marshy ground at the outskirts of that city, their attention was attracted by what appeared to be stifled cries of an infant, coming from a clump of bushes. Upon searching the bushes they discovered an indifferently-clad male infant, apparently about four weeks of age, which must have been suffering the greatest agony, as it was covered with myriads of mosquitoes, which were drawing out its life-blood. Mr. WEEKS brushed away the insects and carried the little sufferer to his home and placed him in charge of his wife. While Mrs. WEEKS was disrobing the little fellow she discovered a handkerchief tied tightly around the neck, so tight in fact that it was with considerable difficulty that it was removed, and strangled the child to such an extent that its cries were very feeble; but on the handkerchief being removed he proved to be possessed of an excellent pair of lungs. The little unfortunate was cared for over night, and yesterday was placed in the hands of Mr. FISHER, Overseer of the Poor.

A BRIGHT LITTLE FOUNDLING — TWO GODFATHERS.—About 10 o'clock on Friday night, as two German gentlemen were passing along First-street, near Hudson-street, Hoboken, they observed a package lying upon the steps of a dwelling, and upon closer inspection they found it to be a neatly-clad beautiful little male infant, about two weeks of age, sleeping comfortably. The gentlemen conveyed the little waif to the station-house, and then stirred themselves around until they found a lady who consented to take charge of the little stranger for a few days or until some suitable person can be found to adopt it. The gentlemen expressed their determination, that in case no exceptable person comes forward to adopt the child, they will stand godfathers to it and jointly defray the expense of having it reared in a respectable manner.

THE TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.

Justice's Examination of Albert L. Starkweather—The Bloody Knife and Axe Produced—The Prisoner's Hardened Indifference—He is bound Over for Trial.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

The examination of the prisoner, Albert L. Starkweather, was had this morning, before Justice WHITE.

A great crowd assembled, apparently to see the prisoner, and the interest was intense.

The prisoner did not arrive till 9 o'clock, when he reached the hotel in a buggy from Hartford jail, accompanied by Sheriff BRAINERD. He bore the gaze of the multitude without shrinking, and bowed pleasantly to several acquaintances. He had on a pair of heavy handcuffs. On being conveyed to Weaver's Hall, the prisoner took his seat near the Justice's table with an unconcerned air, looking with perfect hardihood around the hall. The crowd was great, and the heat suffocating. During a protracted delay, waiting the arrival of Grand Juror ROBERTSON, the alarm was raised that the floor was in danger of falling through. This consideration, and the stifling heat, led the Justice to remove the place of holding the court to a grove on the hill south of the station, and adjoining the residence of Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, the father of the girl to whom the prisoner was engaged to be married.

The prisoner's counsel, CHARLES CHAPMAN, Esq., was present, seated by the Justice's table, beneath the trees, and next to him sat the prisoner in his handcuffs. The prosecution was represented by Grand Juror JOHN C. ROBERTSON and Mr. BUCK.

A great crowd of women, men and children filled the grove, and the nearer trees were filled with climbing spectators.

The court being opened, the Sheriff proceeded to call the witnesses for the prosecution, as follows: Willard White, Horace White, Mrs. Horace White, Roger Bliss, Dr. Wm. Scott, A. M. Stone, James Campbell, Edgar Green, Dr. A. R. Goodrich, Miss Hutchinson.

Mr. BUCK, of Glastenbury, explained the circumstances of his being the only professional gentleman present to represent the prosecution. He read the necessary document, in the shape of a legal information charging the prisoner with the murder of his mother.

Mr. CHAPMAN explained that he would take no advantage of the technicality of the omission, in the charge, of any allusion to the murder of ELLA.

The prisoner, being put upon his plea, pleaded "not guilty."

The testimony was then called:

Horace White, sworn—Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock, was aroused by prisoner coming to his house, saying "he didn't know but all of our (his) folks are murdered, and the house is on fire;" stepped out instantly, not waiting to put on any clothing beyond his pantaloons: on the way to the house I asked him who it was, and he said "he did not know, but he had had a terrible struggle in the dark, and had been knocked down;" he could not describe his assailants, but thought there were two; I found his bed on fire, in the lower bed room, first floor; I told him to get a pail of water; but I succeeded in rolling up the bed and throwing it out of the window; my hired man now arrived, and I sent him to call my brother, Willard White; the next thing the neighbors were called, and Mrs. Hutchinson went up stairs; I went up, and found the bed on which the two victims lay, all on fire; the top of it was all ablaze, also the side; and the feathers were falling out; scooped up the blazing portions, blistering my hands, and threw them out of the [window; my brother now arrived, and I said, "let us take hold here and get these bodies off and put out this fire;" we got the bodies off, and put the bed out of the window; my brother took up Ella, and exclaimed that she was not dead; we took her to the open window of an adjoining chamber; leaving her there with him, I went back and found the fire was out; Mr. Ford now arrived, and we took Ella down stairs; but she only lived about fifteen minutes; she breathed a sort of rattling breath; we then went back and took the body of Mrs. Starkweather down stairs; Dr. Scott had now arrived; we now took measures to search for tracks about the house, but found none of any definiteness.

Q.—Did you examine the bodies? A.—Only generally; they were covered with blood; there was a deep pool of blood in the bed, and the bodies dripped all over the floor.

Q.—Any weapons? A.—When we lifted Ella, an ax slipped off the bed upon the floor; I took it and put it under the window to hold it up.

Q.—Was the ax bloody? A.—It was—very bloody; here it is.

[The bloody ax was exhibited. Dried blood and feathers from the bed still adhered to it. The prisoner gazed at it without flinching, and returned the gaze of the crowd with perfect hardihood.]

Mr. White then proceeded to describe the wounds of the victims with some particularity. He described the ghastly wounds we have already described in previous accounts.

The butcher-knife was next produced. He testified to its being found in the bed. It was a butcher-knife about a foot long, made out of a large file, which had been ground to a point and an edge. [The prisoner has told the Coroner's Jury that he made the knife to butcher hogs with.]

Counsel for Prosecution.—Describe the position of the bodies on the bed. A.—Mrs. Starkweather lay on the nearest or east side of the bed, the head of which is at the north; she lay in an easy position; Ella's position was less natural, and her hair torn to pieces, or in great disorder.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner when you came down stairs? A.—I saw him, perhaps half an hour after I had sent him for the pail of water; he was leaning against the door that leads into the woodhouse; it might not have been half an hour.

Q.—Describe the relative position of the rooms, the furniture, &c. A.—Albert's bedroom was on the first floor, northeast corner, and his mother and sister slept up stairs, in the northwest bedroom; to leave his bedroom he would go, if by the back way, out into the kitchen, where at the southwest corner there are back stairs leading up to the rooms above; the door at the head of the stairs opens immediately into the bedroom where the murders were committed; I knocked over a glass lantern on his bedroom stand, accidentally.

Q.—Did you observe any wounds on Albert? A.—No; he spoke of bruises he had received in the scuffle in the dark, but I saw nothing till the examination by Dr. Scott, when I saw a bruise on his forehead and one on his cheek.

Q.—Describe the appearance of the prisoner when you saw him.

[Objected to by Mr. Chapman, who suggested that it was in order only to testify to what he said and did.]

A.—I don't remember exchanging a word with him; he was leaning against the door leading from the sink-room to the wood-house; he seemed to be grieving; I had no conversation with him after first arriving at the house with him; on the way over he had told me in answer to a question about his dog, that the dog had been chained that night in the barn; I saw no more of him, after leaving him in that doorway, until I afterwards saw him on the stoop, relling about with his dog, and both wailing and howling fearfully.

Q.—Do you know anything of his relations with his mother?—of the terms on which he worked the farm? A.—I do not; all I know is, that he seemed to be there, working the farm; they had lived there perhaps four years.

Cross-examined—It was about daylight when he first came to my house; I could see objects in the dawn, but it was not full daylight; prisoner's house is perhaps twelve rods from mine; I went in at the east kitchen door; prisoner also went in with me; he must have done so, for he followed me, and went to get a pail of water when requested; he kept along with me on the way over, but I rather led; he told me about the scuffle while I was putting on my pants; he didn't particularly call my attention to his bruises, except to say he had been hurt; the bruises now seen there on his face are some of those I afterward saw; the mother was dead when I got into the room; if a person should have come into the house the way I went in, they might not have left any tracks; others had come and gone when the examination for tracks began; the axe is the one that fell from the bed; the lantern I knocked off the stand had no lamp in it when I picked it up; the lantern was a foot or two from the lamp, which had been knocked out, apparently, by the fall; when I saw prisoner on the stoop, he was lying partly down, with his arm on the dog's head; both were making much noise; the prisoner did not shed any tears.

Regular ex., resumed.—The back door was open; prisoner said he had left it unlocked to admit Edgar Green.

Willard White, sworn.—Was up very early that morning; when going to my brother's, and when within perhaps ten rods of the house, I heard four or five heavy blows in the house, followed by several groans; I stopped; all was still; no fire or smoke; I went to my barn yard, about thirty rods from Starkweather's house; when mowing away some hay, a few minutes later my brother's hired man came and called me, saying that my brother wanted me to come to Starkweather's house—that it was all on fire; I went, and found they had got the lower bed out; the bodies were on the bed up-stairs; I thought at first they had been suffocated; Ella seemed to be troubled for breath, and I fanned her with my hat at the window; we then took her below, and she lived perhaps half an hour; Dr. Scott came; something was said about "who could have done it;" it may not have been twenty minutes after I saw Ella when she died; Dr. Scott spoke to Albert, who said there "was $360 or thereabouts in money in the bureau drawer last night, for I saw it;" don't remember what else he said, except that the money was in a diary; Dr. Scott looked them through, and Albert also looked one or two through with them; they were scorched down at the lower drawer; I saw the prisoner after sunrise, lying partly on the dog, on the stoop—both lying down, the prisoner on one elbow; the dog was howling and prisoner boo-hoo-ing; don't know that he was saying anything to the dog; he had on a sort of darkish shirt, pants and vest, but I think no coat; [pants exhibited;] can't say that these were the pants.

[Shirt exhibited a dark checked cotton shirt, considerably torn and slit up about the breast, also having blood-marks upon it.]

I think that is the shirt; can't say what caused the marks on his forehead; looked like effects of a blow from a fist, as if he had been knocked down; don't know if the bruise was black and blue; the dog would generally bark when he heard my footsteps going by the house; I always supposed he was tied by the house; it could scarcely have been twenty minutes from the time I heard the groans until Horace's man called me in the barn; I heard the Union Factory bell strike four immediately after I heard the blows and groans; I had not reached the barn when the clock struck four.

Jedediah Ford sworn—Am a farmer; work for Willard White; was waked Tuesday morning by the voice of a woman halloing at the window; she said Mrs. Starkweather and Ella were murdered and lying in their blood; it was Mrs. Hutchinson; the first man I saw, on reaching the house, was the prisoner; he was going to the barn; he said nothing; I went into the house and up stairs; found the two brothers White there; Ella lay on the floor in the back chamber, and Willard White was by her; Mrs. Starkweather lay on the floor in the chamber; we raised up Ella—she was gurgling in her throat; Mrs. Horace White came in; we carried her below, in the kitchen; she breathed several minutes.

[The examination was not concluded when, at noon, our reporter left the grove for Hartford.]

STARKWEATHER, THE PRISONER.

During the progress of the examination, ALBERT L. STARKWEATHER sat unmoved, his face betraying no emotion even when the prosecution produced the fatal axe and butcher-knife, all blood-stained, with which he had perpetrated the most atrocious crime. His stoicism is plainly the effect of brazen hardihood and heartless indifference; and not, as some persons are trying to make it appear, the signs of a half-simpleton, or yet of an insane person. The fellow is by no means underwitted; and he is clearly as *sane* as anybody. He is a cold-hearted, brutalized, *hardened* wretch, who has apparently little remorse for what he has done. He asked our reporter to send him the files of the *Times'* full report of the case, saying he didn't yet read it, and desired to do so. During a large part of the trial he kept his eyes fixed on Miss CAMPBELL—the girl to whom he was engaged—who with her father and her brother, was present. Miss C. seemed much more nervous and anxious than he did, her clasped hands and anxious glance fixed upon the prisoner, telling as did a frequent deep-drawn sigh, of the anxious interest she felt.

STARKWEATHER coolly and unflinchingly returned the gaze of the crowd, at the worst points in the examination. One spectacled old woman, with a face like XANTIPPE's, elbowed her way through the crowd, eagerly asking, "Which is STARKWEATHER?"—and finding the prisoner, she planted herself squarely and firmly by his side, with arms akimbo, and ferociously looking him in the eye with an expression that might, one would have thought, have caused him to "wilt;" but he seemed as placid under the scowling gaze as a Summer morning.

Mr. HORACE WHITE asked STARKWEATHER, as he was leaving Manchester on Tuesday, in charge of the Hartford Police, "if he intended to come out to the funeral?"

STARKWEATHER answered with a hardened and indifferent air, "I don't know; I don't care anything about it; I don't care to come; it will make no difference."

The trial before the Superior Court will probably be in December.

THE FUNERAL

of the murdered mother and sister took place yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, from the house where the terrible crime was committed in Oakland.

The services commenced at 1 o'clock and were closed soon after 3, at which time the sad cortege left for Hartford. Rev. Mr. LOOMIS, of the Congregational church, and Rev. Mr. MATHER, of the Methodist church, conducted the services—the former making very impressive remarks, and the latter reading the scripture lessons and offering prayers. The singing—slow and solemn—was by the members of the choirs from both the Congregational and Methodist churches of Manchester. The services were conducted in front of the house, under the large trees.

The remains of the mother and sister, in separate coffins, with the lid off and the faces exposed to view through a glass, lay in the centre of the large concourse of people. The faces of both victims looked, in spite of the fearful wounds, much more natural than was expected. The daughter owing to the ghastly, hideous axe-wound which cut out the right eye, was laid on her right side. The mother's wounds were neatly dressed and properly sewed up, but were, of course, of such a nature that they presented a shocking sight.

The funeral cortege consisted of a hearse for each body, and a long line of carriage and single teams. It reached Spring Grove Cemetery, in this city, late in the afternoon, where both mother and daughter were buried in one grave, on the family lot where the father was laid to rest some 11 years ago.

The crowd present at the services in Oakland numbered over 1,000 of both sexes.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 5.

PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR dull; holders demand an advance; sales of Red at $1 90, and White at $2 10@$2 20. CORN dull; Yellow declined to 96c.@97c. OATS firm; sales 6,000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Delaware at 50c. SUGAR steady at 8¾c. @9c., in gold. SAGUA MOLASSES, 48c. WHISKY dull at $2 25.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Star of the Union, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Patterson, J. Davids, Mrs. Davids, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Perine, Dr. Brickell, Mrs. Brickell, B. D. Craig, Mrs. Craig and 3 children, E. D. Osband, F. Brugier, Wm. Sherman, Mrs. Larned, Miss L. Patterson, Charles Thompson, D. Woolf, H. Rosenthal, H. Piaggio, H. W. Fowler, Miss Hawthorn, Mrs. Gates and child, P. Dwyer, Miss Dwyer, R. H. Bowles, G. Sheldon, C. Butler, J. V. Van Pelt, W. Hay, Miss H. Robinson, James Roberts, Wm. Birch, J. Riley, Miss Gates, Miss Bowling, Miss Welham, Mrs. C. Mace, Mrs. Mason, Miss E. Mace, George S. Seymour, Thomas Simms, T. S. Blount, T. McArdle, Mrs. McArdle, W. Kellogg, C. Howard, T. Swift.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG 7—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Mr. Samuel Wilson, Thomas Brennan, James Small, John B. Lester, M. Montgomery, J. E. Harris, Robert T. Van Orden and lady, R. F. George, Paul Bibbs, Miss Mary Sale, Jas. Small and family, Miss E. Barton, Miss Jane Hosmer, Richard Thomas, Dr. Richard Thomas, Jr., Joshua Horner, Thomas Smith, Wm. E. Painter, Mrs. Mary Walsh, Ed. Martin, Thomas, Thomas Price, Wm. Wells, Miss Mary Alcott, George Halford, Miss Libbie Cassidy, Jas. Gibson, Daniel Lee, Miss Mary Downs, John Seaman, Wm. Johnson, John Barber, Fred. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Beebee, Edward Cutts, W. H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. E. Horandt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayward, John T. Swinson, Mrs. Robert Craighead, Miss Craighead, Miss Moore, Horace Craighead, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Snyder; others in the steerage.

AUG. 5—*In steamship London, for Liverpool*—E. Spencer, Juan S. del Paso, Flabio del Castillo, of Havana, Thomas J. Connelly, H. Echeque and son, R. R. Frencer, James Robbin, Mrs. Mrs. W. E. Gladivish and child, Mrs. Eliza Merritt and servant, Mrs. Floyd, Mrs. Hardinge, Wm. E. Taylor, S. Cuba, C. D. Archibald, Chas. A. Leas, wife and daughter; Mr. Spencer and wife, R. Rivero, M. Curessa, P. Batister, F. Artiga and son, W. H. Martin, wife and son; Gustavo Bidoux, Robert Page, D. Meeks, Gilbert Mulligan, W. V. Wallace, Mr. Lothbridge, of Hamilton, Mrs. Baker and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mason and 2 children, of Boston; J. S. and V. Plummer, A. Alden, D. Elliott, Peter McFardane, Rev. J. Thomas, Joseph B. Craig, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Isaacs, Master Isaacs, Mr. Chesney and wife, Mrs. Bigelow and daughter, C. E. Bailliere and wife, F. F. Burmeister and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. West, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goodale, Robert F. Cashel, of Toronto; Wm. Mallis, R. Gibson, J. R. Thomas, E. B. Shannon, H. A. Bromley, R. J. Stoney, Rev. J. M. Dillon, Mrs. E. Jenkins, Mr. Robbin, Mrs. B. C. Savery, Miss Rose Adams, Mrs. M. Campbell, Mrs. J. Alexander, Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brand, F. Barker, Rev. Charles Eagan, of Boston; A. M. Hancock, U. S. Consul to Malaga, Spain; James R. McCuin, of Philadelphia; J. Kiernan and F. A. Lucken, of Philadelphia, and others in the steerage.

In Steamship Guiding Star from New-Orleans—W. P. Campbell, W. T. Cornish, Madam Flurie, Martin Harding, G. Sulzbache, David Gutman, Miss Sophie Sirf, Lieut. James P. Butler, Henry Gutmann, Theodore O. Wilson, correspondent *New-York Herald*; H. Saeb, John Orr, Enoch Love, Joseph Meekin, of Montreal, Henry Tricon, Lieut. J. B. Campbell, J. Hart, Joseph Herzog, Eben Hudson, of Oswego, Robert Simpson, of Rhode Island, Mrs. George, Capt. A. N. Toutant Beauregard, Emanuel Adler, J. Duvell and wife, A. Aspe, Emanuel Saavedra, Wm. B. Bowles and wife, Chas. Espenard, Capt. A. Gage, Mrs. S. Stafford, L. Levy, wife, child and two servants, F. Sortwell, Mrs. Fannie Wilkinson, John P. Wilkinson, Mark P. Sheever, Mrs. H. Linder, William Brown, C. E. Potter, William E. Jarvey, G. T. Ruel, Agt. George W. Sheldon, C. W. Read, Mr. Gretgne, J. Goldman, E. Hernstadt, Leopold Kahn, Joseph Simon, Maj. George W. Mossman, N. Arnold, Isaac Arnold, F. J. Quinlan, John N. Alsop, of Ohio, John Darling, Wm. Van Veckten of Albany, John Henry Race, J. Benjamin, Edward B. Gleason, Morris Firby, Wm. Henry Lynch, John Cunningham, Miss Mary Cunningham, Henry Meyers, Edward Rapaul, Joseph V. Smith, Edmund Larsey, John Halloran, Morris Marcus, Mrs. W. M. Snipes, George Bryan, Edward Straight, C. M. Kilpatrick, Frank Southmayd, James Alston, Peter Darrow, Samuel Clear, Parley Judkins, W. M. Snipe, H. S. White, Lieut. S. S. Bassler, W. C. Driver, W. H. Nuel, R. H. Gayle, Lieut. S. W. W. Chambers, 26th U. S. C. T.; B. H. Green, Mrs. Wm. J. Stark, Wm. Robinson, A. E. Wakefield, Miss Ella D. Smith, L. S. Cortez, M. J. Williams and wife, Lawson Roberts, L. B. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 7 12 | Moon sets... 3 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 06 | Gov. Island. 7 35 | Hell Gate.... 8 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Petrel, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Helvetia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Martha Stevens, Hart, Baltimore, William Dalzell; La Portena, Patterson, Buenos Ayres via St. Thomas, G. Savory; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Nereus, Crowell, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Newtune, Brown, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Co.; Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Alhambra, Benson, Charleston, Arthur Leary; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore; Gen. Sedgwick, Starkey, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; John Gibson, Kelly, Georgetown, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Bath, Bearse, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Zodiac, Bulkeley, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Ships Eurorha, (Brem.,) Hagen, City Point, C. Luling & Co.; Portsmouth, Boardman, Navassa, W. L., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Union, Ulmer, Marseilles, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Demarara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Prima Donna, Sawyer, Adelaide, (Australia,) Arkell & Lufton; Burns, Juell, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Alma, Connor, Cow Bay, S. S. Whitney; Sunshine, Packer, City Point, Va., W. Nelson; Brazilian, (Br.,) Greene, Marseilles, Baetjer & Co.

Brigs Ceres, Wilson, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; Linel, Smith, Sierra Leone, J. H. Woodhouse; Jabatoa, (Br.,) Cunha, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Osprey, (Br.,) Read, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Fremplar, (Br.,) Ewing, Cronstadt, Parsons & McCulley; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodgson, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Lubreole, (Dutch,) De Vajleler, Curacoa, McColl & Frith; Lucy Haywood, Wilson, Demarara, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Ann Turner, May, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Sarah Jane, Gardener, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan; Agnes, Staples, Davenport, Mass., W. Haviland; J. Langley, Langley, Boston, J. Fryabe; Fanny Merse, Davis, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan; J. F. Durfee, Huntley, South River, N. C., F. H. Bixbee; Ruth H. Baker, Smith, Savannah, Merchant & Co.; Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Norfolk, F. Chase & Co.; S. H. Sample, Fowler, Washington, N. C., Murray & Nephew; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; Vigilant (Br.,) Wells, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson; Alice Hardy, Pearsall, Beaufort, G. Brown; Oneida, Harris, Boston, G. H. Stranahan & Co.

Sloops Apollo, Munson, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son; Pointer, Nichols, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, Craig, Glasgow July 22, with mdse. and 523 passengers to F. Macdonald.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans July 29, with cotton and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Cossack, Thompson, City Point 48 hours, with the First Maine Cavalry, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Falcon, Eldridge, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Charles Thomas, Faircloth, Charleston 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Eliza Hancox, Post, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Oneida, Thomas H. Stevens, commander, Galveston July 21, Pensacola 26, and Havana 29.

U. S. steamer Memphis, E. M. Stoddard, commanding, Annapolis 48 hours.

Brig Alfaretta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to P. I Nevius & Son.

Brig Pepita, (Prus.,) Hansen, Rio Grande 60 ds., with wool and hides to True, Smith & Co.

Schr. Union, Geel, Port Huron, Mich., 54 ds., with an assorted cargo; is bound to Greytown, Nicaragua. She came from Port Huron to Detroit, from thence to and through the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario, to Kingston at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, thence by three other canals to Montreal. She has as cargo a number of wagons, a lot of farming utensils, a saw and sugar mill, and some few packages of general mdse.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Mobile 17 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith & Co. July 31, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 30, spoke schr. Rising Sun, of and from Providence, with 270 bbls. oil on board.

Schr. Sarah Maria (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to H. T. Pearsall. Left no vessels.

Schr. H. B. Woolsey, Loper, Virginia 4 ds., with timber to D. Bigley.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, Mobile 7 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Higgins, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to J. Haviland & Co.

Schr. Edgewater, Somers, Lingan, C. B., 3 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wild Horse, (Br.,) Macomber, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Thomas H. Seymour, Kelley, Providence, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. S. P. Adams, Tabbut, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. J. W. Drisco, Hoggins, Cow Bay 19 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Light Co.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. J. M. Lewis, Frye, Bridgeport 12 ds., with coal to F. E. Bradshaw.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Shepard, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Brazos, Kelley, Portland, with stone, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles L. Hulse, Hand, Cold Spring, for Albany.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Carroll, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Laprelle, Ponce, P. R., July 31, with sugar to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Alexander Young, Young, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. General Gilmore, Mott, Virginia 2 ds., with melons.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (of Nassau,) Higgs, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt J. Douglass.

Schr. H. W. Cleare, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to R. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Haze, Corson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. White Rock, Furnis, Southport.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Sprout, Taunton, for Albany.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Loncoln, Taunton, for Albany.

Schr. O. K., Eldridge, New-Haven, for Norwich.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Burns, Fort Jefferson.

Schr. Glenwood, Bayles, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. D. Williams, Hunt, Rockland, with granit.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Teutonia, City of London, Helvetia, E. S. Terry, Alhambra, Vicksburgh, Guiding Star, Neptune, Hatteras, Yazoo, Dacotah, Nevada, Zodiac, and General Sedgwick.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5—Arr. U. S. steamship Huntsville, Philadelphia; brig D. West, Elizabethport; schr. Hydranger, Africa.

Spoken, &c.

Sarah Maria—schooner, from Baracoa, July 31, whaling brig Falcon, of Salem, 7 months out, 140 bbls. sperm oil.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.
POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 469, Aug. 5, 1865.
78, 44, 49, 4, 23, 27, 74, 43, 14, 32, 15, 25, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 470, Aug. 5, 1865.
19, 33, 41, 21, 62, 54, 71, 48, 13, 69, 57, 16, 14.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 369, Aug. 5, 1865.
45, 14, 73, 9, 33, 42, 62, 71, 21, 65, 46, 59, 50.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 370, Aug. 5, 1865.
50, 74, 14, 52, 47, 21, 17, 37, 36, 64, 5, 34, 22.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.